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1957

The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

LMS-88

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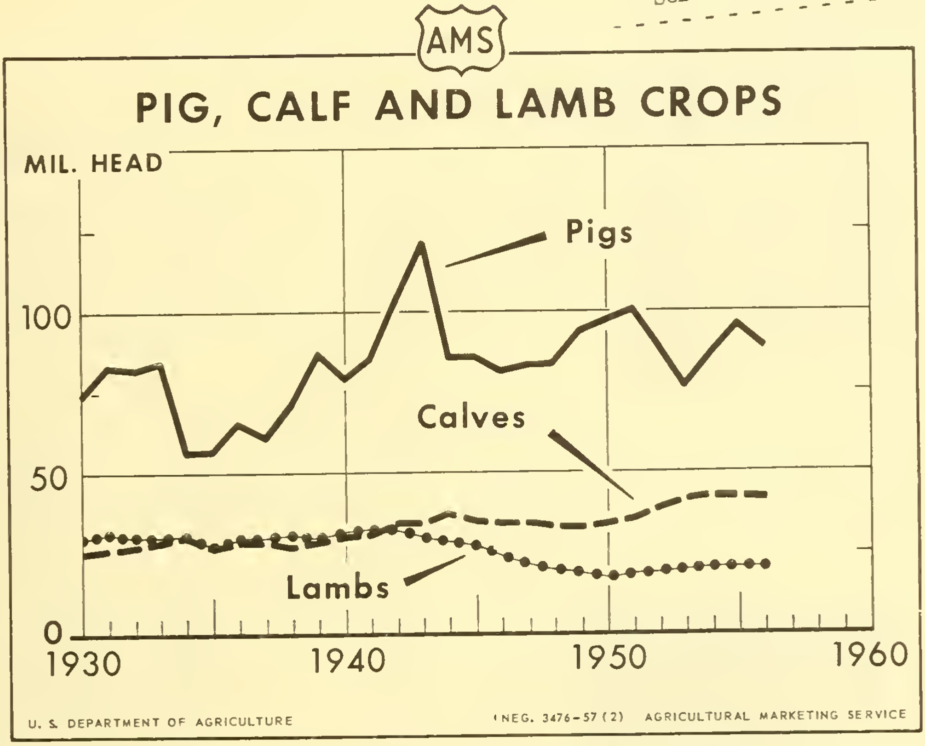

PIG, CALF AND LAMB CROPS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE   NEG. 3476-57 (2)   AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Smaller total livestock slaughter in prospect for 1957 reflects the smaller pig and calf crops of 1956. The 1956 pig crop was down 6 percent. As a result, slaughter of hogs has been smaller to date in 1956 than last year and will continue smaller until late in the year.

The 1956 calf crop was only slightly less than the 1955 crop. However, the inventory of cows, and of total cattle, also is now smaller. Consequently, while cattle slaughter may stay about as large in 1957 as in 1956, a reduction is in prospect over the longer future.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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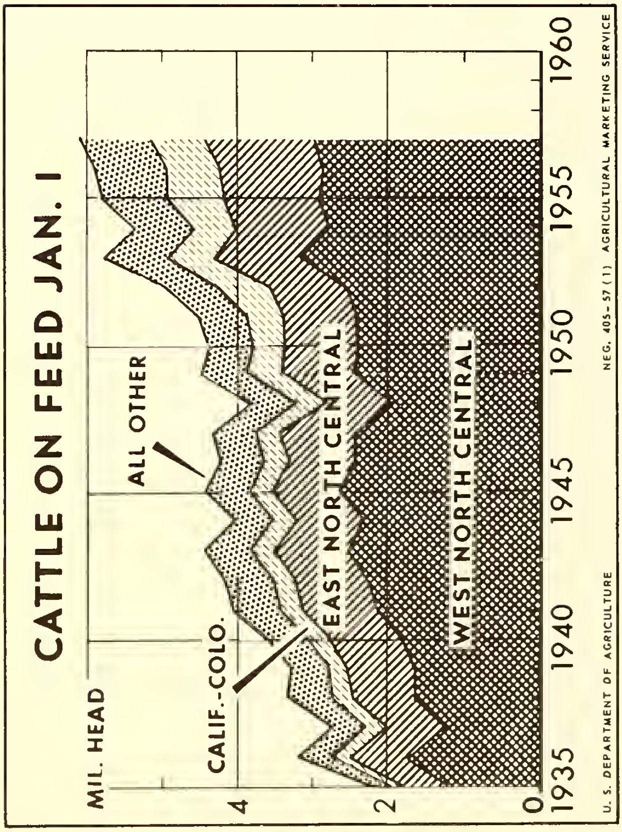
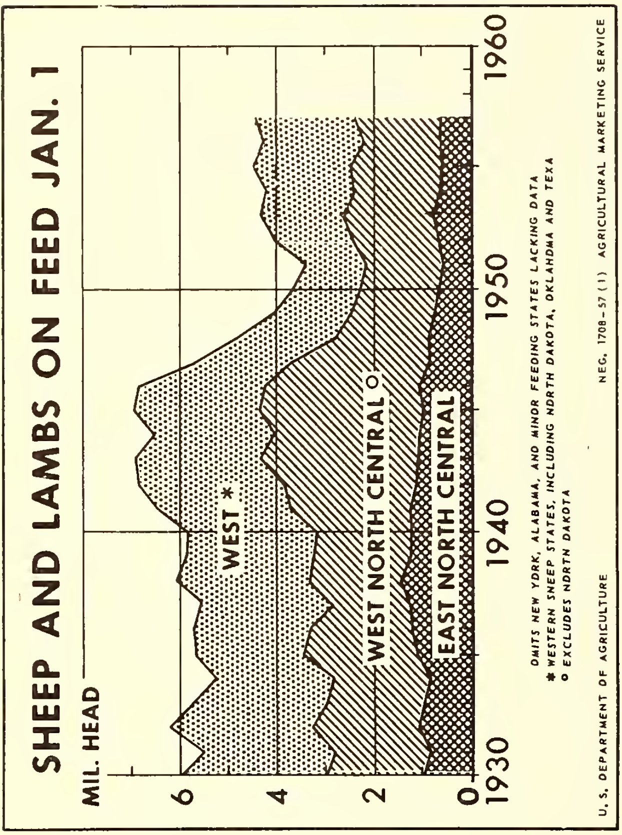


CATTLE ON FEED JAN. 1

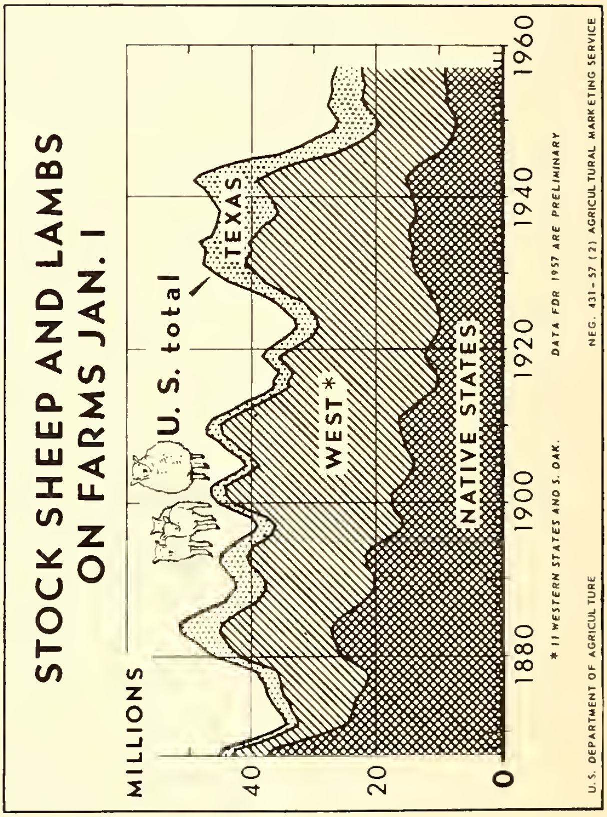
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 405-57 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED JAN. 1

OMITS NEW YORK, ALABAMA, AND MINOR FEEDING STATES LACKING DATA
* WESTERN SHEEP STATES, INCLUDING NORTH DAKOTA, OKLAHOMA AND TEXA
○ EXCLUDES NORTH DAKOTA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1708-57 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FARMS JAN. 1

* 11 WESTERN STATES AND S. DAK.

DATA FOR 1957 ARE PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 431-57 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 28, 1957

SUMMARY

A 7-year expansion in the number of cattle on United States farms has ended. The 95.2 million head reported January 1, 1957 was 1.6 million fewer than the all-time high of the year before.

Most of the reduction during the past year occurred in the Great Plains region from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico and Rio Grande. Much of that region has been damaged by severe drought. Cattle numbers have not yet turned downward in either the South or the Midwest, the other two major cattle areas. Rates of increase, however, have slowed in both.

The total cow inventory, milk and beef combined, dropped by $\frac{3}{4}$ million in January. It is now more than a million head below the high of two years ago. This points to a lower level of production and slaughter over the next few years. It brightens considerably the longer range outlook for prices to producers.

Less improvement in price is in prospect for 1957. The inventory of steers is down 4 percent from the very high number of a year ago, and beef calves are down 1 percent. The number of cattle on feed, however, was up 4 percent in January. Slaughter of young stock in 1957 may be almost as great as last year. Marketings of cows from drought areas became especially large beginning last October. Unless drought is very substantially relieved, marketings and slaughter of cows will again be very large in 1957. Total cattle slaughter may about equal 1956.

Shipments of feeder steers are running below last year but those of calves are up a little. Since calves also made up a larger part of those on feed at the beginning of the year, the market supply of fed cattle will stay large until later in the year than in 1956. Its monthly distribution may be smoother than last year. One effect may be a gradual strengthening in fed cattle prices. But prices of fed cattle as well as all cattle will be sensitive to the volume of cattle marketings from drought areas.

Peak slaughter of fall-born hogs will be passed in early spring. Prices will continue lower than at mid-winter until they begin a seasonal price advance toward a summer high. Prices are expected to retain a margin over a year ago until near the end of this year.

Sheep numbers were down again this January. Stock sheep inventories fell 2 percent from January last year, but because lambs on feed were up 5 percent the total sheep inventory was reduced only 1 percent. As in the last several years, the East generally increased stock sheep numbers while Texas reduced. The four Plains States from Kansas to North Dakota also registered increases.

Sheep and lamb slaughter to date in 1957 has averaged about the same as a year ago. Prices have retained a small margin above last year. A slightly higher price level may continue for at least another month or two, largely because total meat supplies are smaller this year.

Although output of all meat in 1957 will drop below 1956, it will be second only to that record year. Consumption of beef per person is forecast at 81 pounds, compared with a record 84.2 pounds last year, and of pork 63 pounds compared with 66.8. For all meat, the 1957 consumption is expected to fall 6 or 7 pounds below last year's record 164.7 pounds. Retail prices of pork are likely to average a little higher than last year. Prices of Choice beef are now above a year ago, but they probably will not go up as much in late summer this year as last when their seasonal rise was exceptionally rapid.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Cattle Numbers Down, Mainly in Great Plains

The number of cattle and calves on farms this January was reduced 1.6 million from last year's peak. The reduction brings to an end a 7-year cyclical expansion which saw the annual number rise from 76.8 million in 1949 to 96.8 million in 1956. This year's estimate is 95.2 million (table 1).

The reduction was drought-centered. Kansas led all States with a 13 percent decrease. Most other States from Montana and North Dakota on the north to Texas and New Mexico on the south had substantial declines. Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, as well as several States outside the West, also had fewer cattle on January 1. But numbers increased 1 percent for the United States as a whole outside the Great Plains. The South, which has outrun all regions in the current cycle, has slowed down but not stopped. The Corn Belt has maintained its beef producing herds as well as its feeding enterprise.

Table 1.- Number of livestock on farms and ranches January 1, United States, 1950 to date

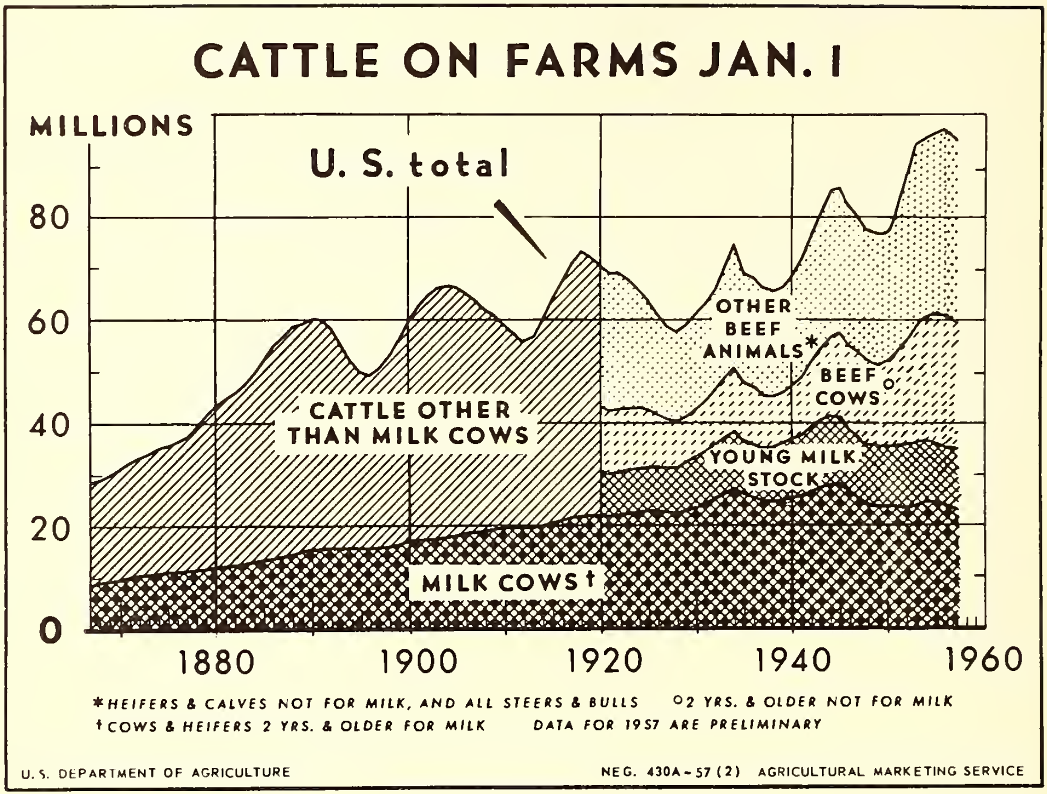
Year	Number on farms January 1					Index numbers, by groups (1947-49 = 100)			
	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	Hogs	Horses and mules	Chickens	Total livestock and poultry	Meat animals	Milk cattle	Poultry
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head				
1950	77,963	29,826	58,937	7,781	456,549	100	100	97	102
1951	82,083	30,633	62,269	7,036	430,988	104	105	96	96
1952	88,072	31,982	62,117	6,150	426,555	108	110	95	96
1953	94,241	31,900	51,755	5,403	398,158	109	112	97	90
1954	95,679	31,356	45,114	4,791	396,776	108	111	98	89
1955	96,592	31,582	50,474	4,309	390,708	110	114	96	88
1956	96,805	31,273	55,173	3,928	382,846	112	115	95	86
1957 1/	95,166	30,838	52,207	3,558	392,811	109	113	94	89

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches January 1, by classes, United States, 1950 to date

Year	For milk			Not for milk				
	Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. and over	Heifers, 1 to 2 years old	Heifer calves	Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. and over	Heifers, 1 to 2 years old	Calves	Steers	Bulls
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1950	23,853	5,394	6,208	16,743	4,754	12,516	6,805	1,690
1951	23,568	5,493	6,337	18,526	5,122	14,319	7,029	1,689
1952	23,060	5,694	6,481	20,863	5,971	15,829	8,400	1,774
1953	23,549	5,893	6,479	23,291	6,535	17,440	9,147	1,907
1954	23,896	5,873	6,392	25,050	6,365	17,978	8,229	1,896
1955	23,462	5,786	6,113	25,659	6,514	18,785	8,444	1,829
1956	23,213	5,480	6,044	25,516	6,238	18,979	9,560	1,774
1957 1/	23,028	5,391	6,039	24,936	6,079	18,742	9,206	1,745

1/ Preliminary.



CATTLE ON FARMS JAN. 1

*HEIFERS & CALVES NOT FOR MILK, AND ALL STEERS & BULLS °2 YRS. & OLDER NOT FOR MILK
†COWS & HEIFERS 2 YRS. & OLDER FOR MILK DATA FOR 1957 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 430A-57 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Both Milk, Beef Cattle Down

The inventory reduction extended to all classes (table 2). Milk cattle herds were cut 1 percent, beef 2 percent. The combined milk and beef cow inventory slipped $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent to 48 million. It is now more than a million below its peak two years ago, as milk cows are off 434,000 and beef cows 723,000. This cut in cow numbers is especially significant for the outlook after 1957. It reduces somewhat the capacity for future beef production.

The inventory of steers is down 4 percent and that of calves 1 percent. However, the inventory of these two classes last year was exceptionally large, and this year's number is still very high. Of the 1957 young stock inventory, 4 percent more are on feed (table 3). The number not on feed is down considerably, in view of the decline in the total. Fed cattle slaughter in 1957 will equal or exceed 1956, but slaughter of grass steers and heifers will be smaller.

Table 3.- Number of cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs on feed January 1, by regions, 1950 to date

Cattle and calves

Year	Pennsylvania	North Central States			Texas and Oklahoma	Western States		United States
		East North Central	West N. Central			California	Other Western	
			3 Corn Belt 1/	4 Plains 2/				
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1950	88	976	1,491	909	216	196	514	4,390
1951	90	967	1,485	936	239	248	569	4,534
1952	90	1,009	1,510	1,041	241	383	687	4,961
1953	90	1,177	1,845	1,300	263	327	752	5,754
1954	86	1,221	1,675	1,107	199	350	726	5,364
1955	84	1,267	1,780	1,142	200	467	846	5,786
1956	82	1,364	1,806	1,046	214	489	879	5,880
1957 3/	90	1,448	1,947	1,030	203	496	885	6,099

Sheep and lambs

Year	New York	Alabama	11 Corn Belt States 4/		Western States 5/	United States
			East	West		
1950	20	---	623	1,649	1,352	3,644
1951	19	---	541	1,571	1,251	3,382
1952	21	---	642	1,761	1,614	4,038
1953	20	---	742	1,890	1,655	4,307
1954	21	---	647	1,763	1,846	4,277
1955	20	---	601	1,853	1,971	4,445
1956	20	42	641	1,562	1,996	4,261
1957 3/	18	23	675	1,749	2,003	4,468

1/ Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri.
2/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ North Central States, except North Dakota.
5/ Eight Mountain States, three Pacific States, Texas, Oklahoma, and North Dakota.

Table 4.- Number of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection, by class, United States, by months 1955 to date

Month	Steers			Heifers			Cows		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Jan.	718	896	944	236	260	296	540	512	579
Feb.	618	803		221	230		450	426	
Mar.	773	893		261	255		463	393	
Apr.	737	899		238	227		444	391	
May	810	969		201	202		509	439	
June	861	923		215	211		518	502	
July	749	933		201	233		538	525	
Aug.	870	864		226	243		656	624	
Sept.	857	742		215	244		638	592	
Oct.	799	831		222	257		635	829	
Nov.	729	759		213	231		681	779	
Dec.	778	799		225	243		584	612	
Year 1/	9,299	10,310		2,674	2,837		6,656	6,624	

1/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Total Cattle Slaughter in 1957 to Stay Large

In 1956, slaughter of steers rose sharply to a new high (table 4). Heifer slaughter also set a new mark. Very large cow slaughter in the last three months lifted the 1956 total for this class almost equal to 1955. In 1957, steer and heifer slaughter will likely ease off a bit. The recent high rate of cow slaughter is due largely to drought. Unless drought is relieved, as many or more cows will possibly be slaughtered in 1957 than in 1956. In this event, total cattle slaughter will be about as large as in 1956.

Prices of cattle usually begin a cyclical advance after the peak in numbers has passed. The exact timing varies from cycle to cycle. Until weather and the condition of ranges improve, no quick price rise seems in prospect for this cycle. In 1957, prices will likely average about as high as in 1956. At most they will show only the tentative beginning of a cyclical upturn.

Continued Cattle Numbers Decline Likely

While drought triggered the past year's decrease in cattle numbers, it was not the only influence. The previous expansion in numbers had slowed as early as 1953, and the cow inventory hit its peak in 1955. Even without drought, cattle numbers in some areas had reached the limit of grazing capacity. Also, lower prices for cattle had proved discouraging to producers, and had tended to reduce all cash expenditures in cattle production -- though stimulating non-cash inputs such as family labor. Thus the present downturn bears, in addition to the marks of current drought, some of the features of a typical cattle cycle.

Most cycles continue downward for a few years. This one will probably do the same. The rate of decrease will depend on the weather as well as on other current influences. Present prospects are that the cyclical decrease may be slower, smaller, and perhaps shorter than in some previous cycles. Bases for this view are the stability of numbers in the Mid-West and Southeast, which now account for more of the total production than formerly; continued strong demand for beef; and huge reserve supplies of feed.

Fed Cattle Prices May Strengthen Gradually

A relatively stable price level seems probable in coming months. Prices of fed cattle were under severe pressure this winter. Marketings almost reached the high rate of a year before. Added competition with fed beef was created by larger marketings of other classes, primarily cows. Prices of Choice fed steers at Chicago in February were only about $1.75 per 100 pounds above the year before. They were $6.00 below their temporarily high level of early last fall.

Shipments of feeder steers to the Corn Belt since December have been smaller than a year before, but calves have been up. Because the January feedlot inventory also included more calves, which usually are fed for late sale, fed cattle marketings probably will be distributed more evenly by months in 1957 than they were in 1956. Consequently, some gradual improvement in fed cattle prices seems indicated. But a rapid summer advance similar to last year's is not expected.

If February should prove to be the lowest price month this year, it would be the sixth time since the end of the war that this was true. Over many years, however, April has been the month of lowest average prices.

Prices of stocker cattle normally are at their year's highest level each spring. Such a pattern is likely again this year.

Table 5.- Pigs, calves and lambs: Number born or saved, 1930-56 1/
(Data for cover page chart)

Year	Pigs	Calves	Lambs	Year	Pigs	Calves	Lambs
	Million head	Million head	Million head		Million head	Million head	Million head
1930	74.1	25.1	29.5	1945	86.8	35.2	27.0
1931	83.2	26.1	31.6	1946	82.7	34.6	24.5
1932	82.5	27.6	30.0	1947	83.3	34.7	21.9
1933	84.2	28.9	29.8	1948	83.8	33.1	19.6
1934	56.8	30.2	30.4	1949	93.2	33.7	18.3
1935	56.1	27.5	27.8	1950	97.4	34.9	17.9
1936	65.7	28.2	29.8	1951	100.6	35.8	18.0
1937	62.5	28.0	29.2	1952	88.8	38.3	18.5
1938	71.9	27.8	30.4	1953	77.9	41.3	19.5
1939	87.0	28.9	29.9	1954	86.8	42.6	20.3
1940	79.9	29.9	31.1	1955	95.7	42.6	20.2
1941	85.0	31.9	32.6	1956	89.7	42.3	20.4
1942	104.9	34.4	32.3				
1943	121.8	34.8	30.9				
1944	86.7	37.0	28.6				

1/ Number of pigs and lambs saved, and of calves born.

Calf Crop Down Slightly

Reduced cattle numbers this January resulted from a larger slaughter combined with a slightly smaller calf crop. The 1956 calf crop was estimated at 42.3 million, down from the 42.6 million in 1955 (table 5).

Last July a 1 percent increase had been indicated in the number of calves born or to be born in 1956. The small revision reflected revised estimates of the number of cows on farms.

Stock Sheep Numbers Down Again

The inventory of stock sheep and of total sheep continues down. Stock sheep numbers in January were off 2 percent, but total sheep were only 1 percent less because lambs on feed rose 5 percent.

Stock sheep numbers have decreased each year since 1952 except for a very small rise in 1955. The present number is the lowest on record for any year since 1867, except for 1950.

As in other recent years, numbers in Texas decreased during 1956 and those in the East increased. Stock sheep numbers in Texas were down 14 percent this January. They are now 35 percent below 1951. Every State east of the Mississippi River except Virginia and West Virginia either maintained or increased stock sheep numbers this January. Most gains were small, however.

Possibly most significant was the increase of almost 5 percent in the four Northern Plains States from Kansas to North Dakota. Iowa and Missouri had increases of similar size. The Mountain and Pacific Coast States reduced stock sheep 2 percent.

Composition of breeding herds was about the same as last year; ewe numbers were down 2 percent and ewe lambs 3 percent.

In January and February about as many sheep and lambs were slaughtered as a year before. Prices, however, held a small margin over last year. Smaller total meat supplies are a strengthening influence on lamb prices.

Lambs went on feed earlier last fall than the previous fall. Since fewer are on wheat pastures, the late-season supply of fed lambs may be smaller than a year ago. Prices accordingly may hold some advantage over last year. However, a sharp upturn in May as occurred last year does not seem probable for this year.

Hog Prices to Remain Above 1956 Until Late in Year

Prices of hogs increased sharply from November to January, then slipped part way back. In late February they were generally $5.00 per 100 pounds above the same time last year. Their higher level reflected a smaller supply. In January and February, slaughter of hogs was about 15 percent below a year before.

January-February slaughter consisted of hogs born in late spring and early summer of last year. This was a low point in farrowings. Farrowings have crept upward since then. The total fall pig crop was short of the previous year by 4 percent, and late fall farrowings were down least. The total 1957 spring crop is expected to be within 2 percent of last year's, and by the end of the season the farrowing rate may be above last year. Consequently, while slaughter of hogs will continue below last year until near the end of 1957, the difference will narrow in months ahead. Prices of hogs will probably be above last year until about November or December, but the margin over a year earlier will gradually diminish.

Smaller stocks of pork in cold storage will help to hold hog prices up this spring and summer. Stocks on January 1, 1957 were down 141 million pounds or 34 percent from 1956. The reduction in stocks amounts to almost 1 pound less pork for consumption per person. And if stocks should be rebuilt during 1957, the equivalent cut in consumers' pork supply would amount to 1.7 pounds.

Prices of hogs in 1957 will probably follow their usual seasonal pattern. After an early spring low, they will likely rise to a summer high. In recent years the date of the high has varied between the middle of June and the middle of August. The seasonal price decline this fall proably will be greater than last year.

Total Meat Output to Drop

Total meat production in 1957 will be down somewhat from 1956. But it will be larger than in any other year.

Average meat consumption per person hit a new high of 164.7 pounds in 1956. It surpassed for the first time the previous record set in 1908. Consumption in 1957 will likely be 6 or 7 pounds less than the 1956 rate. Consumption of beef, which was a record 84.2 pounds last year, may be around 81 pounds this year. Pork consumption, which was 66.8 pounds in 1956, may fall to 63 pounds. Except for 1954 it would be near the lowest levels since the late 1930's.

Consumption of lamb and mutton, which was 4.4 pounds last year, may not change significantly in 1957. Consumption of veal also may be steady at last year's 9.3 pounds.

Prices of meat at retail averaged higher in January and February than the year before. They probably will continue higher until later in the year. Prices of Choice beef may rise a little this summer but not as much as last summer. Pork prices in 1957 may hold a margin over 1956 until near the year's end. Summer will be the season of highest pork prices, as usual.

Marketing Margins for Meat Level Out in 1956

After increasing in 1955, marketing margins for meat generally leveled out in 1956. The average decreased for pork and increased slightly for beef.

Overall margins for marketing livestock and meat normally widen with any big increase in slaughter supplies of livestock, then level out or narrow as supplies decrease. But the fall is usually less than the previous rise. The general trend in margins since the end of the war has been upward.

Margins for pork were fairly steady throughout 1956. Those for Choice beef declined from a first quarter high to a third quarter low, then advanced to the first-quarter mark in the final quarter.

Marketing margin data refer to the difference between prices of meat at retail and value to the producer for the equivalent weight of live animals. The value of the margin represents the portion of the retail price that goes to all marketing, processing, and distributing agencies.

Table 6.- Beef and pork: Average retail price, marketing margin, farm value and farmer's share, 1947 to date

Beef (Choice grade)

Year	Retail price per pound	Marketing margin	Net farm value 1/	Farmer's share
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent
1947	61.8	17.6	44.2	72
1948	75.3	22.3	53.0	70
1949	68.4	20.2	48.2	70
1950	75.4	21.3	54.1	72
1951	88.2	22.4	65.8	75
1952	86.6	24.1	62.5	72
1953	69.1	25.3	43.8	63
1954	68.5	24.3	44.2	65
1955	67.7	25.5	42.2	62
1956	66.0	25.9	40.1	61
	Pork, excluding lard			
1947	55.5	17.5	38.0	68
1948	56.5	19.2	37.3	66
1949	50.6	20.2	30.4	60
1950	50.3	20.3	30.0	60
1951	54.3	21.8	32.5	60
1952	52.1	22.0	30.1	58
1953	57.4	21.3	36.1	63
1954	58.3	22.6	35.7	61
1955	49.2	23.9	25.3	51
1956	46.6	22.9	23.7	51

1/ Farm value of live animal of weight and grade necessary to produce one pound of meat products at retail, minus computed value of byproducts. Standard factors are 2.16 pounds of Choice grade beef steer or heifer and 1.82 pounds of live hog.

Compiled from price spread data published in the Marketing and Transportation Siutation.

Federal Grade Standards for Lamb, Yearling Mutton, and Mutton Revised

Revised grade standards for lamb and mutton carcasses became effective February 11. The five grade names -- Prime, Choice, Good, Utility and Cull-- were retained, but the standards for the top three grades were amended. The major changes in the standards for Prime and Choice deemphasize maturity as a grade factor, particularly for older lambs. The range of quality in the Good grade was narrowed somewhat.

Several other changes were made during the past year in the official standards for livestock and meat. The Commercial grade of slaughter cattle and carcass beef was divided into two new grades designated as Standard and Commercial. The grade name Commercial was changed to Standard for vealers and slaughter calves and their carcasses. In addition, the first official standards were adopted for slaughter sows and sow carcasses. The five grade names -- U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, U. S. No. 3, Medium, and Cull -- are the same as the designations used for barrows and gilts. The general characteristics for each grade also are similar.

1957 Wool and Mohair Program Same as 1956

The 1957 wool incentive program, which will apply to wool and lambs marketed April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958, will be the same as for the marketing year about to end. The shorn wool incentive price for the 1957 marketing year will be 62 cents per pound, the same as for 1955 and 1956. As under previous programs, the incentive payment to individual producers is equal to the proceeds from the sale of wool times the percentage required to bring the average price all producers receive for the 1957 clip up to the 62-cent level.

The payment method on lambs also will be the same as under the current program. Each producer who owns lambs for 30 days or more and sells them unshorn will be eligible for a payment based on the weight increase during his ownership. The payment to each producer per hundred weight of live lambs sold is calculated at 4 times the payment rate per pound on shorn wool.

The support price for mohair for the 1957 program will be 70 cents per pound. If payments are required they will be made in the same manner as for shorn wool. No payments will be made on marketings of goats and kids.

Wool and lamb payments for the 1956 marketing season will be made this summer when the tabulation of producer returns is completed. Payments on the 1955 wool clip and lamb marketings totaled approximately 57 million dollars. No payments were required on mohair clipped in 1955, because the average price was well above the 70-cent support price. No payments are expected to be necessary on the 1956 clip.

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT BY RESIDENCE AND INCOME OF FAMILIES, SPRING OF 1955

More meat is eaten per person in the North Central Region and the West than in other parts of the United States. The Northeast ranks next, the South lowest.

Farm families fare as well or better than nonfarm families in all regions except the South. Southern farm people are at the lowest spot on the nation's meat-consumption scale. Because so much of the farm population is in the South, United States averages show less meat consumed per person on farms than in towns and cities. Farmers consume beef and pork in about the same proportion as town and city people in the North Central and Northeast. In the West, farm families show more partiality for beef than do town and city families, but in the South, farm families swing a bit the farther to pork. Farm people everywhere are small consumers of veal and lamb.

Families having the highest incomes eat more meat than do lower income groups. They especially eat more beef and more lamb. Pork consumption per person is no greater for higher than for lower income families as averages for the United States. However, regional differences in income are partly responsible; within regions, there is some tendency for high income families to eat more pork than low income families.

These are highlights from data of a household food consumption survey taken in the spring of 1955. 1/ The survey was made only for use of food at home. It did not include food eaten in restaurants or in institutional feeding. Data from the survey are summarized in the three tables that follow.

Consumption by Residence

Farm families used more meat per household than did nonfarm families in the 1955 survey week. Because farm families are of the larger size, their average consumption per person is a little less -- 2.84 pounds compared with 3.07 pounds for nonfarm families (table 7). Of nonfarm families, those in cities eat a little more meat than "rural nonfarm," which are those living in the smallest towns on in nonfarm country homes.

Consumption of beef per person is higher in cities than on farms, but that of pork is the higher on farms, as a United States average. Average consumption of veal and of lamb per person on farms is less than a fifth that in cities.

1/ Household Food Consumption Survey reports number 1 through 5. Available from Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, at $1.25 each.

Table 7.- Total use and purchases of meat per household and per person, United States, one week in April-June 1955 1/

Item	All meat	Beef					Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork					Variety meats and game	Luncheon meats
		Total	Steaks	Roasts	Ground	Other			Total	Loin and chops	Ham, fresh and cured	Sausage	Other		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Food from all sources															
Quantity per household															
All families	10.10	4.16	1.30	1.15	1.25	0.46	0.25	0.29	3.81	0.89	0.99	0.30	1.64	0.37	1.21
Nonfarm families	9.91	4.08	1.27	1.12	1.24	.46	.27	.31	3.67	.87	.97	.28	1.55	.37	1.20
Urban	9.96	4.20	1.35	1.19	1.21	.45	.32	.39	3.54	.88	.96	.24	1.47	.39	1.13
Rural nonfarm	9.79	3.82	1.09	.98	1.30	.46	.17	.12	3.98	.89	.99	.36	1.73	.34	1.36
Farm families	11.60	4.80	1.54	1.38	1.32	.58	.08	.09	4.95	.93	1.17	.51	2.35	.37	1.29
Quantity per person in household 2/															
All families	3.03	1.25	.39	.35	.38	.14	.08	.09	1.14	.27	.30	.09	.49	.11	.36
Nonfarm families	3.07	1.26	.39	.35	.38	.14	.08	.10	1.14	.27	.30	.09	.48	.11	.37
Urban	3.18	1.34	.43	.38	.39	.14	.10	.12	1.13	.28	.31	.08	.47	.12	36
Rural nonfarm	2.82	1.10	.31	.28	.37	.13	.05	.03	1.15	.26	.29	.10	.50	.10	.39
Farm families	2.84	1.18	.38	.34	.32	.14	.02	.02	1.21	.23	.29	.12	.58	.09	.32
Purchases															
Quantity per household															
All families	9.11	3.71	1.13	1.01	1.15	.42	.24	.27	3.37	.79	.85	.26	1.47	.31	1.20
Nonfarm families	9.55	3.95	1.22	1.08	1.21	.44	.27	.30	3.51	.84	.91	.27	1.49	.34	1.19
Urban	9.79	4.12	1.32	1.16	1.20	.44	.32	.38	3.47	.86	.92	.24	1.45	.37	1.13
Rural nonfarm	8.99	3.53	.98	.91	1.22	.43	.15	.11	3.57	.81	.86	.33	1.58	.26	1.35
Farm families	5.64	1.84	.46	.44	.68	.26	.05	.04	2.32	.34	.49	.25	1.23	.13	1.26
Quantity per person in household 2/															
All families	2.74	1.11	.34	.30	.35	.13	.07	.08	1.01	.24	.26	.08	.44	.09	.36
Nonfarm families	2.96	1.22	.38	.33	.37	.14	.08	.09	1.09	.26	.28	.08	.46	.11	.37
Urban	3.13	1.32	.42	.37	.38	.14	.10	.12	1.11	.27	.29	.08	.46	.12	.36
Rural nonfarm	2.59	1.02	.28	.26	.35	.12	.04	.03	1.03	.23	.25	.10	.46	.07	.39
Farm families	1.38	.45	.11	.11	.17	.06	.01	.01	.57	.08	.12	.06	.30	.03	.31

1/ Reported in Household Food Consumption Survey conducted by USDA. Data are for meat used at home; restaurant meals are excluded.

2/ A "person" is calculated on the basis of a standard 21-meal week.

Beef consumers on farms enjoy the various cuts of beef in about the same proportion as those not on farms. Of the pork cuts, however, city dwellers tend toward the loins, chops and hams, while farmers go in for sausage and the other pork products.

The survey reported data on not only total use of meat but also the quantities purchased. The difference between the two represents the quantity each family obtained from home slaughter of livestock or received as gifts or pay. As would be expected, nearly all the meat used by city families was purchased, as was the largest part of that used by rural nonfarm people. Farm families bought about half the meat they consumed (5.64 pounds per household out of a total of 11.60 pounds). Farmers bought an even smaller percentage of their beef than of pork. This is doubtless a change from earlier days, when farmers produced more of their own pork than of beef. As lockers and home freezers came into increased use, farmers began to slaughter more cattle and fewer hogs for their own meat supply.

Regional Differences

The above comparisons for the United States as a whole, while accurate, are less meaningful than comparisons by regions. Table 8, which presents average use per person, shows that the consumption rate for all meat in the North Central States and the West exceeds the Northeast by 10 percent, while that in the South is 15 percent less than the Northeast and a fourth below the other two regions.

Consumption of beef is highest in the West, lowest in the South. Two regions, the South and North Central, are equally high in pork consumption, the other two equally low. The Northeast shows a decided preference over the other regions for the secondary meats, veal and lamb.

Farm families of the West and North Central, like all families there, showed relatively high levels of meat consumption. In the Northeast, farm families ate more meat than nonfarm people, and as much as farm families of the West and North Central. In the South, on the other hand, the consumption rate for farm people was only 2.19 pounds in the survey week, 15 percent less than the all-South average and 35 percent less than the farm average elsewhere.

Farmers are sometimes said to be predominantly pork eaters, and the United States average data reported above seemed to confirm this opinion. However, data by regions show it to be true only for the South, and to limited degree there. Southern farm families eat 24 percent less beef than nonfarm families, but only 8 percent less pork. In the Northeast and North Central, farm people eat both more beef and more pork than nonfarmers. In the West, farm households report a larger beef consumption, and lower pork, than nonfarmers.

Table 8.- Total use of meat per person in households, by regions, one week in April-June 1955 1/

Region and residence	All meat	Beef					Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork					Variety meats and game	Lunch-eon meats
		Total	Steaks	Roasts	Ground	Other			Total	Loin and chops	Ham, fresh and cured	Sausage	Other		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
NORTHEAST															
All families	3.07	1.29	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.98	0.26	0.32	0.05	0.34	0.13	0.37
Nonfarm families	3.05	1.27	.39	.35	.38	.15	.13	.19	.97	.26	.31	.05	.34	.13	.37
Urban	3.10	1.29	.43	.36	.36	.14	.15	.23	.95	.26	.30	.05	.34	.14	.35
Rural nonfarm	2.92	1.23	.29	.33	.44	.16	.06	.09	1.01	.27	.36	.06	.31	.10	.43
Farm families	3.32	1.54	.42	.45	.48	.19	.05	.07	1.15	.26	.34	.10	.46	.11	.39
NORTH CENTRAL															
All families	3.38	1.51	.47	.44	.46	.15	.07	.05	1.23	.35	.32	.10	.46	.10	.42
Nonfarm families	3.36	1.50	.46	.43	.45	.14	.08	.06	1.21	.35	.32	.09	.44	.10	.42
Urban	3.42	1.52	.48	.45	.44	.15	.10	.08	1.22	.35	.34	.09	.45	.09	.42
Rural nonfarm	3.21	1.43	.41	.38	.50	.14	.05	.01	1.17	.35	.29	.10	.44	.12	.43
Farm families	3.46	1.61	.52	.47	.47	.15	.02	.01	1.34	.37	.34	.13	.50	.07	.40
SOUTH															
All families	2.58	.85	.27	.21	.26	.12	.04	.02	1.26	.20	.28	.12	.66	.10	.30
Nonfarm families	2.67	.89	.28	.22	.28	.12	.04	.03	1.28	.22	.29	.12	.66	.10	.32
Urban	2.94	1.09	.34	.28	.33	.15	.06	.03	1.33	.24	.31	.11	.65	.13	.30
Rural nonfarm	2.33	.64	.19	.14	.21	.09	.03	.02	1.22	.18	.26	.13	.66	.07	.34
Farm families	2.19	.68	.23	.19	.16	.11	.01	.01	1.18	.13	.24	.13	.68	.07	.23
WEST															
All families	3.37	1.62	.52	.47	.47	.17	.07	.13	1.00	.23	.23	.07	.47	.17	.37
Nonfarm families	3.37	1.61	.51	.46	.47	.16	.07	.14	1.01	.24	.23	.06	.47	.16	.38
Urban	3.29	1.52	.48	.45	.44	.15	.07	.17	1.00	.23	.24	.06	.47	.16	.38
Rural nonfarm	3.64	1.89	.64	.50	.56	.20	.12	.04	1.05	.28	.21	.10	.45	.15	.38
Farm families	3.33	1.73	.57	.49	.47	.20	.03	.10	.89	.16	.21	.09	.44	.26	.31

1/ Reported in Household Food Consumption Survey conducted by USDA. Data are for meat used at home. All restaurant meals and institutional feeding were excluded from the survey. A "person" is calculated on the basis of a standard 21-meal week.

Farmers of the South and North Central scarcely ever dine on veal or lamb. Those of the Northeast and West do so more often, though less frequently than nonfarm families. Apparently, heavy calf meat that regularly is consumed in the South was classed as beef in the survey.

Consumption by Income Groups

This report shows that families with high incomes consume much more beef than do those with low incomes. Consumption of pork, on the other hand, was about the same for every income group.

A similar finding has been made in all previous surveys. However, the differences between income relationships for beef and pork appear even more marked in the 1955 study than heretofore.

Consumption of beef per person in families of $8,000 to $10,000 income was half again as large as that in a $2,000-3,000 income family. Because the higher income family bought higher priced cuts, the value of its consumption per person was almost twice as great (table 9).

Consumption of pork per person was about the same at each income. The value, however, was a fourth to a third greater for the higher incomes. Both veal and lamb consumption were highly correlated with income.

As would be expected, consumption was more closely associated with income for steaks and roasts of beef than for ground beef and other beef cuts. Similarly, pork loins and chops were more popular with higher than lower income families. Middle income people seem to eat most ham, while low income families claim more of the sausage and other pork products.

Pork is nevertheless not quite so much a "poor man's food" as these data would indicate. The disproportionate influence of the lower-income, pork-eating South enters into these averages. Within each region, more pork is generally eaten by high than by low income families. However, there is some tendency for middle income families to be highest of all. Perhaps pork is not a poor man's but the average man's food.

A more complete examination of the results of the survey will be presented in a later issue of this Situation.

The Livestock and Meat Situation is published six times a year. Release dates for remaining 1957 issues are May 14, July 9, August 20, November 8.

Table 9.- Quantity and value of meat used at home by families of various incomes, one week in April-June 1955 1/

Quantity

Item	All meat	Beef					Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork					Variety meats and game	Luncheon meats
		Total	Steaks	Roasts	Ground	Other			Total	Loin and chops	Ham, fresh and cured	Sausage	Other		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Quantity per household by income of family															
Under $2,000	7.53	2.55	0.63	0.67	0.80	0.45	0.11	0.09	3.55	0.57	0.71	0.37	1.90	0.34	0.89
$2,000-2,999	10.07	3.70	.99	.95	1.24	.51	.17	.21	4.22	.85	.91	.35	2.11	.40	1.36
$3,000-3,999	10.63	4.25	1.19	1.17	1.35	.53	.25	.25	4.09	.93	1.10	.36	1.69	.42	1.38
$4,000-4,999	11.37	4.86	1.44	1.36	1.55	.49	.32	.26	4.12	1.01	1.18	.34	1.59	.39	1.42
$5,000-5,999	12.08	5.16	1.68	1.42	1.59	.50	.36	.41	4.19	1.09	1.24	.26	1.60	.46	1.50
$6,000-7,999	11.98	5.23	1.82	1.52	1.40	.49	.38	.37	4.28	1.08	1.29	.27	1.62	.35	1.38
$8,000-9,999	11.82	5.67	2.08	1.73	1.45	.40	.34	.41	3.81	1.13	.92	.22	1.54	.29	1.31
$10,000 and over	12.92	6.07	2.52	1.78	1.39	.38	.44	.82	4.11	1.05	1.07	.22	1.77	.45	1.04
Quantity per person by income of family 2/															
Under $2,000	2.29	.78	.19	.20	.24	.14	.03	.03	1.08	.17	.22	.11	.58	.10	.27
$2,000-2,999	2.86	1.05	.28	.27	.35	.14	.05	.06	1.20	.24	.26	.10	.60	.11	.39
$3,000-3,999	2.90	1.16	.32	.32	.37	.14	.07	.07	1.11	.25	.30	.10	.46	.11	.38
$4,000-4,999	3.14	1.34	.40	.38	.43	.14	.09	.07	1.14	.28	.33	.09	.44	.11	.39
$5,000-5,999	3.27	1.40	.46	.38	.43	.14	.10	.11	1.14	.30	.34	.07	.43	.12	.41
$6,000-7,999	3.37	1.47	.51	.43	.39	.14	.11	.10	1.20	.30	.36	.08	.46	.10	.39
$8,000-9,999	3.28	1.58	.58	.48	.40	.11	.09	.11	1.06	.31	.26	.06	.43	.08	.36
$10,000 and over	3.55	1.67	.69	.49	.38	.10	.12	.23	1.13	.29	.29	.06	.49	.12	.29
	Value														
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Value per person by income of family 2/															
Under $2,000	1.14	.40	.13	.11	.10	.06	.02	.02	.52	.10	.13	.05	.24	.05	.13
$2,000-2,999	1.54	.57	.20	.15	.15	.07	.03	.04	.64	.14	.16	.05	.28	.05	.21
$3,000-3,999	1.63	.66	.24	.18	.16	.08	.05	.04	.62	.16	.18	.05	.23	.05	.21
$4,000-4,999	1.89	.81	.31	.22	.20	.07	.06	.05	.69	.18	.21	.05	.24	.06	.23
$5,000-5,999	2.06	.88	.35	.25	.21	.08	.07	.09	.70	.20	.22	.04	.24	.06	.25
$6,000-7,999	2.16	.95	.40	.28	.19	.08	.08	.07	.76	.20	.25	.04	.27	.06	.24
$8,000-9,999	2.21	1.07	.48	.29	.21	.08	.07	.09	.71	.21	.20	.04	.26	.05	.22
$10,000 and over	2.65	1.27	.65	.34	.21	.07	.09	.19	.81	.21	.23	.04	.33	.08	.20

1/ Reported in Household Food Consumption Survey conducted by USDA. Data are for meat used at home; restaurant meals are excluded.

2/ A "person" is calculated on the basis of a standard 21-meal week.

Table 10.- Rank of States in number of cattle and calves on farms, January 1, 1957

Rank	All cattle and calves		Beef cattle and calves (cattle not for milk)			
			Total		Beef cows 2 years and over	
	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
		1,000 head		1,000 head		1,000 head
1	Texas	7,736	Texas	6,517	Texas	3,675
2	Iowa	6,284	Iowa	4,657	Nebraska	1,415
3	Nebraska	4,570	Nebraska	3,907	Oklahoma	1,255
4	Wisconsin	4,341	Kansas	2,950	South Dakota	1,200
5	Illinois	4,270	Illinois	2,861	Montana	1,124
6	Missouri	4,027	Missouri	2,722	Kansas	1,107
7	Minnesota	4,018	South Dakota	2,652	Missouri	1,029
8	California	3,870	California	2,454	Iowa	943
9	Kansas	3,664	Oklahoma	2,374	Mississippi	900
10	South Dakota	3,167	Montana	2,183	California	873
11	Oklahoma	3,018	Colorado	1,783	Louisiana	865
12	Mississippi	2,538	Mississippi	1,688	Florida	842
13	Ohio	2,416	Minnesota	1,553	Colorado	703
14	Montana	2,342	Florida	1,481	Alabama	663
15	Indiana	2,262	Louisiana	1,445	North Dakota	637
16	New York	2,242	North Dakota	1,428	Illinois	633
17	Colorado	2,033	Indiana	1,421	New Mexico	606
18	North Dakota	2,031	Alabama	1,175	Wyoming	521
19	Louisiana	1,961	Wyoming	1,083	Georgia	512
20	Pennsylvania	1,915	New Mexico	1,062	Arkansas	496
21	Michigan	1,886	Oregon	1,060	Oregon	495
22	Kentucky	1,863	Ohio	1,050	Arizona	410
23	Florida	1,842	Georgia	1,040	Idaho	377
24	Alabama	1,816	Arkansas	1,017	Indiana	354
25	Tennessee	1,771	Idaho	975	Virginia	350
26	Arkansas	1,603	Kentucky	972	Tennessee	348
27	Georgia	1,546	Arizona	932	Kentucky	337
28	Oregon	1,398	Tennessee	826	Nevada	309
29	Idaho	1,388	Virginia	766	Minnesota	299
30	Virginia	1,382	Washington	690	Utah	252
31	Wyoming	1,152	Nevada	574	Washington	250
32	Washington	1,146	Utah	557	Ohio	232
33	New Mexico	1,136	Michigan	512	North Carolina	200
34	Arizona	1,012	Wisconsin	460	South Carolina	185
35	North Carolina	965	North Carolina	412	West Virginia	130
36	Utah	734	South Carolina	382	Michigan	111
37	South Carolina	639	Pennsylvania	359	Wisconsin	93
38	Nevada	609	West Virginia	307	Pennsylvania	81
39	West Virginia	581	Maryland	159	Maryland	51
40	Maryland	524	New York	146	New York	40
41	Vermont	469	Maine	28	Maine	9
42	New Jersey	224	Vermont	21	Delaware	8
43	Maine	220	New Jersey	20	New Jersey	5
44	Massachusetts	178	Delaware	16	Vermont	4
45	Connecticut	171	Massachusetts	11	New Hampshire	3
46	New Hampshire	115	Connecticut	10	Connecticut	2
47	Delaware	67	New Hampshire	9	Massachusetts	2
48	Rhode Island	24	Rhode Island	1	Rhode Island	---
U. S. total		95,166		60,708		24,936

Table 11.- Rank of States in number of milk cows and sheep on farms January 1, 1957 and pigs saved 1956

Rank	Milk cows 2 years and over		All sheep and lambs		Number of pigs saved 1/	
	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
		1,000 head		1,000 head		1,000 head
1	Wisconsin	2,604	Texas	4,708	Iowa	19,116
2	Minnesota	1,557	Wyoming	2,075	Illinois	11,267
3	New York	1,482	California	1,984	Indiana	7,954
4	Iowa	1,100	Colorado	1,733	Missouri	6,646
5	Pennsylvania	1,049	Montana	1,646	Minnesota	5,853
6	Ohio	930	Utah	1,449	Ohio	4,885
7	California	927	Iowa	1,409	Nebraska	3,426
8	Missouri	899	South Dakota	1,379	Wisconsin	3,409
9	Michigan	880	Ohio	1,257	Georgia	2,594
10	Illinois	849	New Mexico	1,195	South Dakota	2,288
11	Texas	824	Idaho	1,123	Kentucky	2,027
12	Tennessee	681	Minnesota	970	North Carolina	1,947
13	Kentucky	654	Missouri	897	Tennessee	1,936
14	Indiana	588	Oregon	851	Alabama	1,612
15	Mississippi	581	Nebraska	791	Texas	1,570
16	Kansas	498	Illinois	744	Kansas	1,445
17	Nebraska	450	North Dakota	667	Michigan	1,362
18	Virginia	432	Kansas	606	Virginia	1,033
19	Oklahoma	414	Kentucky	605	Pennsylvania	955
20	North Dakota	398	Indiana	558	Mississippi	902
21	Alabama	384	Arizona	473	South Carolina	811
22	Arkansas	381	Nevada	459	Arkansas	758
23	North Carolina	379	Michigan	404	Oklahoma	756
24	Louisiana	345	Virginia	330	Florida	707
25	Georgia	329	Tennessee	310	Louisiana	671
26	South Dakota	325	West Virginia	308	North Dakota	611
27	Vermont	320	Washington	275	California	513
28	Washington	295	Wisconsin	275	Maryland	337
29	Maryland	251	Pennsylvania	262	New York	255
30	Idaho	245	Oklahoma	243	Oregon	244
31	Oregon	217	New York	186	Colorado	243
32	Florida	210	Mississippi	105	West Virginia	228
33	West Virginia	201	Alabama	100	Montana	195
34	South Carolina	171	Louisiana	99	Washington	193
35	Colorado	161	Arkansas	67	New Jersey	188
36	New Jersey	154	Georgia	61	Idaho	174
37	Massachusetts	123	North Carolina	58	Massachusetts	147
38	Maine	121	Maryland	51	Utah	81
39	Connecticut	117	Maine	40	New Mexico	67
40	Utah	112	New Jersey	18	Delaware	55
41	Montana	104	Massachusetts	14	Wyoming	52
42	New Hampshire	71	Vermont	13	Arizona	35
43	New Mexico	52	South Carolina	11	Maine	30
44	Arizona	51	Connecticut	10	Connecticut	28
45	Wyoming	44	New Hampshire	10	Nevada	21
46	Delaware	34	Florida	8	Vermont	18
47	Rhode Island	18	Delaware	4	New Hampshire	15
48	Nevada	16	Rhode Island	2	Rhode Island	11
U. S. total		23,028		30,838		89,671

1/ Total pigs saved from spring and fall pig crops of 1956.

Table 12.- Livestock slaughtered and meat and lard produced, by class of slaughter, United States, 1944 to date 1/

Year	Livestock slaughter					Meat production				
	Commercial			Farm	Total	Commercial			Farm	Total
	Federally inspected	Other wholesale and retail	Total			Federally inspected	Other wholesale and retail	Total		
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
	Cattle					Beef				
1944	13,955	5,035	18,990	854	19,844	6,652	2,149	8,801	311	9,112
1945	14,531	6,244	20,775	919	21,694	7,236	2,700	9,936	340	10,276
1946	11,402	7,479	18,881	943	19,824	5,661	3,349	9,010	353	9,373
1947	15,524	6,009	21,533	871	22,404	7,535	2,561	10,096	336	10,432
1948	12,994	5,392	18,386	791	19,177	6,433	2,333	8,766	309	9,075
1949	13,222	4,791	18,013	752	18,765	6,998	2,144	9,142	297	9,439
1950	13,103	4,798	17,901	713	18,614	7,051	2,197	9,248	286	9,534
1951	11,879	4,497	16,376	708	17,084	6,431	2,118	8,549	288	8,837
1952	13,165	4,691	17,856	769	18,625	7,157	2,180	9,337	313	9,650
1953	17,629	5,976	23,605	860	24,405	9,368	2,687	12,055	352	12,407
1954	18,476	6,541	25,017	872	25,889	9,681	2,920	12,601	362	12,963
1955	19,055	6,667	25,722	861	26,583	10,195	3,018	13,213	355	13,568
1956	20,186	6,670	26,856			11,018	3,069	14,087	2/350	14,437
	Calves					Veal				
1944	7,769	5,749	13,518	724	14,242	926	703	1,629	109	1,738
1945	7,020	5,884	12,904	753	13,657	823	729	1,552	112	1,664
1946	5,841	5,569	11,410	766	12,176	642	687	1,329	114	1,443
1947	7,933	5,080	13,013	713	13,726	904	589	1,493	112	1,605
1948	6,907	4,860	11,767	611	12,378	791	532	1,323	100	1,423
1949	6,449	4,379	10,828	570	11,398	746	494	1,240	94	1,334
1950	5,850	4,123	9,973	528	10,501	667	470	1,137	93	1,230
1951	4,985	3,433	8,418	484	8,902	583	389	972	87	1,059
1952	5,294	3,600	8,894	494	9,388	650	430	1,080	89	1,169
1953	7,013	4,655	11,668	532	12,200	882	569	1,451	95	1,546
1954	7,573	5,173	12,746	524	13,270	931	620	1,551	96	1,647
1955	7,499	4,878	12,377	489		903	584	1,487	91	1,578
1956	7,843	4,606	12,449			974	558	1,532	2/ 88	1,620
	Sheep and lambs					Lamb and mutton				
1944	21,875	2,918	24,793	562	25,355	887	114	1,001	23	1,024
1945	21,218	2,850	24,068	571	24,639	913	117	1,030	24	1,054
1946	19,884	2,350	22,234	554	22,788	850	96	946	22	968
1947	16,667	1,540	18,207	499	18,706	717	62	779	20	799
1948	15,343	1,554	16,897	474	17,371	665	63	728	19	747
1949	12,136	1,240	13,376	404	13,780	536	51	587	16	603
1950	11,739	1,113	12,852	392	13,244	534	47	581	16	597
1951	10,056	1,019	11,075	341	11,416	465	43	508	13	521
1952	12,694	1,268	13,962	342	14,304	581	54	635	13	648
1953	14,283	1,684	15,967	354	16,321	644	71	715	14	729
1954	14,148	1,772	15,920	335	16,255	645	76	721	13	734
1955	14,383	1,832	16,215	338	16,553	663	81	744	14	758
1956	14,228	1,841	16,069			650	80	730	2/ 13	743
	Hogs					Pork excluding lard				
1944	69,017	15,500	84,517	13,551	98,068	9,456	2,046	11,502	1,802	13,304
1945	40,960	17,300	58,260	13,631	71,891	6,387	2,456	8,843	1,854	10,697
1946	44,394	18,000	62,394	13,721	76,115	6,642	2,592	9,234	1,916	11,150
1947	49,116	12,813	61,929	12,072	74,001	7,080	1,731	8,811	1,691	10,502
1948	47,615	12,054	59,669	11,200	70,869	6,832	1,654	8,486	1,569	10,055
1949	53,032	11,729	64,761	10,236	74,997	7,352	1,523	8,875	1,411	10,286
1950	56,964	12,579	69,543	9,720	79,263	7,788	1,609	9,397	1,317	10,714
1951	62,054	14,007	76,061	9,479	85,540	8,407	1,783	10,190	1,291	11,481
1952	62,451	15,239	77,690	8,882	86,572	8,411	1,910	10,321	1,206	11,527
1953	53,813	13,100	66,913	7,455	74,368	7,293	1,678	8,971	1,035	10,006
1954	52,894	11,933	64,827	6,668	71,495	7,369	1,563	8,932	938	9,870
1955	61,370	12,846	74,216	6,842	81,058	8,366	1,661	10,027	964	10,991
1956	65,748	12,926	78,674			8,638	1,667	10,305	2/950	11,255
	Lard production 3/					All meat excluding lard				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds					
1944	2,367	279	2,646	408	3,054	17,921	5,012	22,933	2,245	25,178
1945	1,311	335	1,646	420	2,066	15,359	6,002	21,361	2,330	23,691
1946	1,344	353	1,697	439	2,136	13,795	6,724	20,519	2,415	22,934
1947	1,722	277	1,999	403	2,402	16,236	4,943	21,179	2,159	23,338
1948	1,680	252	1,932	389	2,321	14,721	4,582	19,303	1,997	21,300
1949	1,923	270	2,193	341	2,534	15,632	4,212	19,844	1,818	21,662
1950	2,009	309	2,318	313	2,631	16,040	4,323	20,363	1,712	22,075
1951	2,225	342	2,567	296	2,863	15,886	4,333	20,219	1,679	21,898
1952	2,234	378	2,612	269	2,881	16,799	4,574	21,373	1,621	22,994
1953	1,812	310	2,122	233	2,355	18,187	5,005	23,192	1,496	24,688
1954	1,831	290	2,121	209	2,330	18,626	5,179	23,805	1,409	25,214
1955	2,140	312	2,452	208	2,660	20,127	5,344	25,471	1,424	26,895
1956	2,255	310	2,565	2/210	2,775	21,280	5,374	26,654	2/1,401	28,055

1/ Excludes slaughter and meat production under Federal inspection in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

3/ Including rendered pork fat.

Table 13.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals by classes, and index numbers of prices received for meat animals, United States, by months, 1941 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Wt. av. 1/
	Beef cattle												
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1941	8.37	8.31	8.27	8.55	8.51	8.61	8.73	9.04	9.32	9.14	8.82	9.34	8.82
1942	9.72	9.89	10.10	10.50	10.60	10.70	10.70	11.10	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.20	10.70
1943	11.76	12.32	12.76	13.00	12.88	12.70	12.40	12.00	11.70	11.10	10.60	10.90	11.90
1944	11.20	11.60	12.00	12.10	12.00	11.70	10.90	10.30	10.10	9.71	9.79	10.10	10.80
1945	11.00	11.60	12.50	13.10	13.40	13.40	13.00	12.40	11.80	11.50	11.30	11.50	12.10
1946	12.00	12.60	13.10	13.60	13.70	13.80	15.70	15.70	13.80	16.00	16.20	16.50	14.50
1947	16.70	17.00	18.00	18.30	18.80	19.30	19.50	19.00	19.00	18.30	18.20	19.50	18.40
1948	21.30	20.10	21.50	22.50	23.90	24.40	25.20	23.70	23.30	21.20	20.80	20.40	22.20
1949	20.20	18.90	20.70	21.00	21.10	20.90	20.00	19.40	19.70	19.20	18.90	19.00	19.80
1950	19.70	20.50	21.20	21.90	23.10	23.70	24.40	24.20	24.60	24.20	24.60	25.20	23.30
1951	27.10	29.10	29.80	30.30	29.70	29.50	29.00	28.90	29.20	28.40	27.50	27.30	28.70
1952	27.20	27.50	27.50	27.70	27.80	26.20	25.60	24.60	23.20	21.40	20.30	19.00	24.30
1953	19.10	18.50	17.70	17.30	17.50	16.00	17.10	16.10	15.60	14.60	14.50	14.80	16.30
1954	15.90	16.10	16.40	16.90	17.40	16.60	15.50	15.70	15.80	15.60	15.10	15.20	16.00
1955	16.00	16.20	16.40	16.70	16.30	16.40	16.10	15.70	15.60	15.20	14.00	13.50	15.60
1956	13.90	14.00	14.40	15.00	15.40	15.60	15.40	16.30	16.20	15.30	14.60	14.10	
1957	14.90	14.90											
	Calves												
1941	9.71	10.10	9.78	9.86	9.91	9.91	10.23	10.50	11.20	11.06	10.75	11.18	10.30
1942	12.03	11.85	12.08	12.15	12.39	12.31	12.43	12.74	12.80	12.80	12.82	12.94	12.30
1943	13.55	14.11	14.40	14.22	14.26	14.20	13.90	13.60	13.40	13.00	12.40	12.50	13.30
1944	12.70	13.00	13.20	13.10	13.20	13.10	12.70	12.40	12.40	12.20	12.20	12.30	12.40
1945	12.90	13.20	13.50	13.90	13.80	13.80	13.90	13.30	12.90	12.70	12.60	12.60	13.00
1946	13.30	13.70	13.90	14.30	14.40	14.80	16.30	15.90	15.20	16.20	16.70	17.00	15.20
1947	18.00	19.00	19.60	19.40	20.20	20.90	20.80	20.70	21.40	21.00	21.10	21.90	20.40
1948	23.80	22.50	23.10	23.90	25.00	25.20	26.40	25.90	25.50	23.80	23.80	24.10	24.40
1949	24.70	23.80	24.20	24.40	23.70	23.30	22.10	22.00	21.90	21.70	21.70	22.00	22.60
1950	23.20	24.20	24.20	24.50	25.60	25.90	26.60	27.40	27.80	27.20	27.60	28.40	26.30
1951	30.70	32.80	33.20	33.90	33.00	33.20	32.20	31.90	32.10	31.80	30.50	30.40	31.90
1952	30.90	31.50	30.70	30.70	30.50	29.60	27.80	26.20	24.30	21.80	21.50	20.50	25.80
1953	22.10	22.10	20.10	19.30	19.40	16.50	16.80	16.10	14.80	13.80	14.50	15.60	16.70
1954	17.70	18.00	17.80	18.10	18.40	17.10	15.90	15.60	15.50	15.70	15.30	15.70	16.50
1955	17.10	17.80	17.30	17.50	17.10	17.30	16.80	16.70	16.50	16.40	15.50	15.80	16.70
1956	16.80	17.00	16.70	16.80	17.30	16.70	16.40	16.50	16.30	15.70	15.40	15.40	
1957	16.60	17.30											
	Hogs												
1941	7.47	7.29	7.16	8.16	8.31	9.12	10.32	10.48	11.24	10.13	9.70	10.32	9.09
1942	10.69	11.85	12.51	13.48	13.27	13.38	13.78	14.12	13.57	14.10	13.43	13.26	13.00
1943	14.07	14.63	14.67	14.34	13.89	13.60	13.20	13.70	14.10	14.00	12.90	12.80	13.70
1944	12.80	12.90	12.90	13.00	12.70	12.60	12.70	13.50	13.60	13.80	13.50	13.40	13.10
1945	13.80	14.00	14.00	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.00	14.10	14.10	14.20	14.20	14.00
1946	14.10	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.30	14.30	17.20	20.80	16.10	22.20	23.00	22.80	17.50
1947	21.90	24.30	26.50	23.90	22.20	22.10	22.00	23.60	26.70	27.10	24.30	25.20	24.10
1948	26.60	21.60	21.50	20.30	19.90	22.90	25.20	26.90	27.40	24.70	21.80	20.90	23.10
1949	19.60	19.30	20.00	18.30	17.90	18.80	18.60	19.40	19.80	17.60	15.60	14.80	18.10
1950	15.10	16.60	16.00	15.70	18.30	18.20	20.90	21.70	21.30	19.20	17.80	17.80	18.00
1951	20.00	21.90	21.20	20.60	20.40	20.90	20.50	20.90	19.80	20.20	18.10	17.60	20.00
1952	17.30	17.10	16.60	16.40	19.20	19.40	19.70	20.60	19.00	18.50	16.60	16.10	17.80
1953	17.90	19.30	20.20	21.00	23.10	22.80	23.70	23.30	23.90	21.30	20.30	23.00	21.40
1954	24.70	25.30	25.00	26.40	24.70	21.50	20.40	21.10	19.70	18.40	18.50	17.00	21.60
1955	16.80	16.30	15.50	16.60	16.40	17.70	16.40	15.70	15.70	14.50	12.10	10.60	15.00
1956	10.90	12.00	12.30	14.30	15.50	15.60	15.20	16.20	15.50	15.50	14.20	16.20	
1957	17.30	16.30											

Continued -

Table 13.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals by classes, and index numbers of prices received for meat animals, United States, by months, 1941 to date - Continued

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Wt. av. 1/
							Sheep						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1941	4.44	4.65	4.86	5.20	4.97	4.69	4.69	5.03	5.36	5.15	5.13	5.24	5.06
1942	5.52	5.71	5.85	6.03	6.03	5.60	5.46	5.52	5.50	5.44	5.48	5.92	5.80
1943	6.39	7.01	7.27	7.35	7.31	7.14	6.84	6.53	6.39	6.08	5.81	5.94	6.57
1944	6.11	6.57	6.80	6.97	6.74	6.59	6.09	5.77	5.52	5.61	5.61	5.83	6.01
1945	6.18	6.56	6.87	7.17	6.99	6.82	6.83	6.39	5.89	5.79	5.86	5.98	6.38
1946	6.34	6.62	6.87	7.01	7.06	7.23	8.14	7.14	7.52	8.43	7.70	7.55	7.48
1947	7.64	7.78	8.43	8.57	8.73	8.36	8.59	8.55	8.64	8.42	8.63	8.62	8.39
1948	9.29	9.31	9.44	9.48	10.50	10.30	10.20	10.20	9.67	9.07	8.93	8.81	9.69
1949	9.10	9.28	10.10	10.80	10.60	9.92	9.27	8.78	8.61	8.88	8.86	9.20	9.27
1950	9.69	10.30	11.10	11.10	11.00	10.40	10.40	11.10	11.80	12.90	13.30	13.80	11.60
1951	15.50	18.00	19.40	18.30	17.10	16.80	15.70	15.30	15.20	15.60	14.40	14.10	16.00
1952	13.40	13.30	13.20	13.50	12.80	11.30	9.79	9.42	8.83	7.60	7.16	7.36	10.00
1953	7.95	8.24	8.43	8.29	7.89	6.39	6.08	6.10	5.81	5.72	5.98	6.33	6.67
1954	6.78	7.09	7.62	7.49	6.74	6.30	5.62	5.17	5.17	5.41	5.75	5.69	6.14
1955	6.24	6.69	6.92	6.72	5.93	5.77	5.56	5.59	5.58	5.63	5.60	5.69	5.87
1956	5.78	6.00	6.28	6.28	6.00	5.60	5.29	5.22	5.24	5.21	5.14	5.25	
1957	5.71	6.11											
							Lambs						
1941	8.56	8.80	9.12	9.37	9.34	9.49	9.47	9.56	10.09	9.83	9.70	10.13	9.58
1942	10.56	10.69	10.62	10.85	11.60	11.98	11.81	12.05	11.90	11.83	12.04	12.49	11.70
1943	13.03	13.76	13.97	13.87	13.82	13.50	13.30	12.80	12.50	12.20	11.90	12.10	13.00
1944	12.50	13.20	13.50	13.60	13.40	13.10	12.60	12.20	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.30	12.50
1945	12.90	13.50	13.80	13.90	13.60	13.40	13.40	12.90	12.50	12.50	12.70	12.80	13.10
1946	12.90	13.40	13.70	14.00	14.10	14.30	15.90	16.40	15.70	17.40	18.50	18.70	15.60
1947	19.10	19.60	20.30	19.80	19.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	21.50	20.30	20.80	21.30	20.50
1948	22.20	20.80	20.10	21.20	23.30	24.90	26.10	24.80	23.30	21.90	21.90	21.80	22.80
1949	22.00	21.70	23.80	25.80	25.30	24.30	22.80	21.20	21.60	21.50	21.40	21.00	22.40
1950	21.70	23.00	24.00	24.10	24.70	24.80	24.70	25.00	25.70	26.00	26.80	27.60	25.10
1951	30.10	33.40	35.20	34.30	32.50	31.70	30.20	29.80	29.70	29.70	29.00	28.60	31.00
1952	28.20	26.80	25.60	26.60	26.10	25.60	25.60	25.50	24.00	22.10	20.80	19.50	24.30
1953	20.40	20.50	20.40	20.80	22.10	21.80	21.60	20.00	17.60	16.60	17.10	17.30	19.30
1954	18.70	19.40	21.00	21.90	21.80	20.90	19.50	18.40	17.70	17.60	17.70	17.50	19.10
1955	18.60	19.40	19.80	19.50	18.40	19.90	18.70	18.40	17.70	17.50	17.20	16.50	18.40
1956	17.10	17.70	18.10	18.20	21.50	20.80	19.30	18.90	18.60	17.90	17.50	17.40	
1957	18.00	18.40											
			Index numbers of prices received for meat animals, January 1910-December 1914=100 2/										
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1941	128	127	126	135	136	141	150	154	161	153	147	156	143
1942	162	171	177	186	186	188	190	196	192	195	191	192	186
1943	203	212	216	216	212	208	203	202	202	196	184	186	203
1944	189	194	198	199	196	193	186	186	185	183	182	184	190
1945	194	201	209	215	217	216	214	210	205	202	202	203	207
1946	208	214	219	223	225	226	258	279	235	292	299	301	248
1947	298	317	339	325	320	325	326	331	351	346	329	346	329
1948	371	329	340	342	354	377	400	396	394	359	338	330	361
1949	321	308	329	324	321	323	312	311	316	298	284	280	311
1950	289	306	309	313	340	344	366	371	373	357	353	359	340
1951	392	425	429	429	420	421	412	413	408	404	382	377	409
1952	375	375	370	371	388	375	370	366	343	321	299	284	353
1953	298	302	299	301	316	300	313	301	297	272	266	286	296
1954	308	314	316	330	324	296	278	282	274	265	261	253	292
1955	261	261	258	266	260	271	259	251	249	239	214	201	249
1956	207	215	221	237	251	252	246	259	254	245	231	239	238
1957	254	249											

1/ Annual State averages weighted by shipments and local slaughter. 2/ Includes production payments on beef cattle, sheep and lambs, July 1945-June 1946. Year averages are unweighted.

Table 14.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of cattle and calves, 1936 to date

Year	Beef steers for slaughter 1/								Cows, Chicago 2/			Vealers, Chicago, Choice and Prime
	Chicago						Omaha, all grades	Sioux City, all grades	Commercial 3/	Utility 4/	Canner and Cutter 5/	
	Prime	Choice	Good	Commercial	Utility	All grades						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1936	9.97	8.82	7.85		6.58	8.82	---	---	5.80	4.95	4.04	9.30
1937	14.79	11.79	9.19		7.51	11.47	---	---	7.18	5.88	4.54	10.07
1938	10.71	9.14	7.88		6.77	9.39	---	---	6.58	5.69	4.63	9.52
1939	10.48	9.81	8.77		7.51	9.75	---	---	6.94	5.99	4.84	10.07
1940	11.86	10.48	8.84		7.51	10.43	---	---	7.02	5.86	4.65	10.61
1941	12.23	11.36	10.02		8.64	11.33	---	---	8.22	7.00	5.68	12.18
1942	15.19	13.90	12.22		10.40	13.79	---	---	10.61	8.96	7.22	14.48
1943	16.23	15.34	14.01		11.66	15.30	---	---	12.66	10.54	8.18	15.18
1944	17.05	15.73	13.87		11.25	15.44	---	---	12.80	10.09	7.32	14.86
1945	17.30	16.00	14.12		11.73	16.18	---	---	13.65	11.17	8.30	15.12
1946	20.24	19.32	17.36		13.75	19.16	---	---	14.62	11.93	9.12	16.87
1947	30.64	26.22	21.76		18.04	25.83	---	---	17.84	14.26	11.48	24.98
1948	35.24	30.96	26.31		22.16	30.88	---	---	22.64	19.49	16.15	29.02
1949	28.65	26.07	23.17		19.77	25.80	24.23	24.41	18.41	16.33	13.95	27.64
1950	32.43	29.68	26.08		22.86	29.35	27.88	27.98	21.48	19.36	16.48	31.08
1951	38.11	35.96	33.37	30.97	28.31	35.72	34.18	34.34	27.76	24.48	20.93	37.19
1952	35.17	33.18	30.10	26.39	22.70	32.38	31.04	31.16	21.74	19.53	16.82	34.42
1953	26.56	24.14	21.56	18.74	15.77	23.62	21.91	22.10	13.92	12.41	10.67	25.04
1954	27.53	24.66	21.81	18.32	15.27	24.23	22.67	22.73	13.28	11.46	9.60	23.07
1955	23.62	23.16	21.14	17.62	14.79	22.59	21.39	21.39	12.98	11.52	10.00	24.80
1956	25.45	22.30	19.39	6/16.51	14.20	22.00	20.15	20.57	12.72	11.37	10.00	7/23.62

1/ Corn Belt steers sold out of first hands for slaughter. 2/ Approximate equivalent for present grades, estimated as noted in notes 3, 4, 5. 3/ Weighted average of Good 5, Common and Medium 1, through 1937, Good 3, Medium 1, 1938-50; reported as Commercial, 1951 to date. 4/ Weighted average of Common and Medium 9, Low Cutter and Cutter 2, Good 1, through 1937; Common 3, Medium 1, 1938-50; from July 1939-December 1949, prices for Common were obtained as the lower half of range of Cutter and Common; reported as Utility, 1951 to date. 5/ Low Cutter and Cutter through June 1939; average estimates for Common, and Canner-Low Cutter, July 1939 to 1949; reported as Canner and Cutter, 1950 to date. 6/ Weighted average of present grades Standard and Commercial. 7/ Beginning July, Choice grade.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 15.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of hogs and sheep, 1936 to date

Year	Barrows and gilts, Chicago							Barrows and gilts, 8 markets 1/	Sows, Chicago	Lambs		Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago
	160-180 pounds	180-200 pounds	200-220 pounds	220-240 pounds	240-270 pounds	270-300 pounds	All weights			Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago 2/	Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha 3/	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1936	10.12	10.27	10.35	4/10.34	5/10.19	6/ 9.96	---	---	8.70	9.86	8.22	4.20
1937	10.54	10.65	10.70	4/10.67	5/10.54	6/10.35	---	---	9.98	10.59	9.10	4.68
1938	8.54	8.62	8.64	4/ 8.56	5/ 8.36	6/ 8.11	8.27	8.13	7.34	8.39	7.39	3.82
1939	6.94	7.06	7.08	7/ 7.04	7/ 6.88	7/ 6.62	6.81	6.62	5.67	9.26	8.21	4.03
1940	5.71	5.95	6.03	6.03	5.93	5.78	5.80	5.68	5.31	9.65	8.53	4.18
1941	9.59	9.79	9.85	9.84	9.73	9.59	9.47	9.44	9.34	11.19	10.27	5.43
1942	13.63	13.90	13.99	13.99	13.95	13.90	13.69	13.62	13.73	13.81	12.02	6.60
1943	14.17	14.49	14.66	14.66	14.62	14.56	14.49	14.24	13.71	14.95	13.22	7.44
1944	13.57	13.98	14.14	14.14	13.94	13.70	13.77	13.57	12.75	15.22	12.70	6.89
1945	14.74	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.75	14.60	13.99	15.48	14.17	7.69
1946	17.68	17.93	17.97	17.96	17.94	17.88	18.42	17.99	18.31	18.65	16.46	8.25
1947	25.75	26.23	26.32	26.24	25.91	25.29	25.21	25.24	21.88	23.59	20.76	9.17
1948	25.14	25.55	25.61	25.40	24.77	23.87	23.27	23.51	22.58	25.96	22.36	11.59
1949	19.50	19.88	19.94	19.77	19.41	18.87	18.62	18.69	16.67	25.45	23.06	10.83
1950	18.91	19.46	19.59	19.51	19.25	18.84	18.39	18.52	17.72	27.30	27.52	12.67
1951	20.68	21.33	21.45	21.36	21.12	20.67	20.74	20.56	18.43	34.29	31.90	17.58
1952	18.47	19.26	19.36	19.18	18.83	18.35	18.28	18.13	16.91	27.23	22.15	10.51
1953	21.82	22.86	22.99	22.94	22.75	8/22.26	22.03	21.99	20.56	22.96	18.36	7.22
1954	22.58	23.41	23.48	23.31	22.82	22.22	22.13	22.25	18.73	22.08	19.06	6.35
1955	15.52	16.40	16.41	16.27	15.78	15.33	15.16	15.19	13.64	21.35	18.88	6.04
1956	14.40	15.36	15.53	15.48	15.17	14.85	14.69	14.82	13.41	21.76	18.40	5.77

1/ Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis N.S.Y., Sioux City, S. St. Joseph and S. St. Paul. Prior to 1940 excludes Indianapolis. 2/ Average of prices by months for market classes as reported in each month. Beginning 1932 reported classes change seasonally, comprising shorn lambs in about May, spring lambs in about June-September, and wooled lambs in all other months. 3/ Average prices for the months available. In some years, no prices are quoted for one to three months of few feeder shipments. 4/ 220-250 pounds. 5/ 250-290 pounds. 6/ 290-350 pounds. 7/ Average of prices in January-June for market class of earlier years, and in July-December for classes of later years. 8/ Average for 10 months.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 16.- Average price per 100 pounds for stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City and Choice grade slaughter steers at Chicago, by months 1938 to date

Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 2/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1938	6.98	7.04	7.60	7.55	7.72	7.51	7.80	7.54	7.42	7.47	7.77	8.00	7.54
1939	8.52	8.79	9.18	9.21	8.89	7.94	7.61	7.43	8.02	8.04	7.95	7.96	8.09
1940	8.07	8.12	8.97	9.06	9.18	8.05	8.09	8.53	8.41	8.52	8.81	8.76	8.53
1941	10.16	10.00	10.29	10.33	10.06	9.90	9.59	9.79	9.98	9.53	9.35	10.46	9.93
1942	10.57	10.69	11.47	11.93	12.00	11.83	11.09	12.05	11.64	11.83	12.62	12.24	11.75
1943	12.67	13.48	14.49	14.58	14.60	14.38	12.48	12.17	11.81	11.36	10.97	11.29	12.35
1944	11.60	12.95	13.06	12.76	12.84	11.65	10.93	11.50	11.34	11.50	11.96	11.49	11.78
1945	12.40	13.00	13.60	13.90	14.23	13.73	13.54	13.08	12.25	12.62	13.19	13.41	13.07
1946	13.56	14.71	15.22	15.86	15.82	15.72	15.53	15.51	15.99	16.42	16.30	17.63	15.87
1947	17.68	18.96	20.13	19.91	21.33	21.11	21.91	21.22	21.65	20.96	21.32	23.59	20.81
1948	26.31	24.15	25.57	26.62	27.60	26.96	28.25	27.40	25.42	24.41	24.52	23.26	25.54
1949	22.15	21.25	24.37	23.66	24.02	22.53	20.62	20.06	19.74	20.57	21.45	21.44	21.34
1950	22.94	24.13	25.32	25.79	27.19	27.44	27.48	26.90	26.90	26.92	28.46	29.45	26.67
1951	31.88	34.42	35.12	35.64	34.29	32.83	31.61	32.59	31.90	31.97	31.63	30.45	32.63
1952	31.19	32.06	31.99	31.32	32.06	27.21	25.24	25.17	23.57	22.76	22.31	20.50	25.55
1953	21.73	20.91	21.19	19.91	19.80	15.22	16.75	15.78	15.07	15.74	17.56	17.63	17.35
1954	19.83	20.02	19.81	20.62	20.44	18.20	16.12	17.88	18.10	18.84	19.63	19.23	18.97
1955	20.40	20.46	21.28	21.25	20.01	19.03	18.19	19.69	17.97	18.02	16.92	15.89	18.60
1956	17.13	17.04	17.44	17.81	17.68	17.02	17.36	17.88	17.22	17.31	17.29	16.67	17.37
1957	17.68												
	Choice grade beef steers for slaughter, Chicago 3/												
1938	8.29	7.91	8.49	8.49	8.69	9.15	9.98	9.69	10.03	10.01	9.99	10.16	9.14
1939	10.35	10.23	10.64	10.33	9.92	9.29	9.26	9.03	10.20	9.68	9.52	9.44	9.81
1940	9.44	9.53	9.86	10.01	9.92	9.57	10.29	10.82	11.15	11.72	11.73	11.86	10.48
1941	12.21	11.64	11.12	11.07	10.54	10.74	11.11	11.58	11.56	11.36	11.24	12.41	11.36
1942	12.54	12.47	13.03	13.83	13.65	13.12	13.75	14.87	14.63	15.07	15.40	14.90	13.90
1943	15.05	15.53	15.92	15.91	15.59	15.50	15.06	15.29	15.27	14.92	14.98	14.89	15.34
1944	15.00	15.12	15.23	15.33	15.73	16.23	16.35	16.42	16.26	16.56	16.27	15.62	15.73
1945	15.35	15.42	15.81	16.11	16.16	16.16	16.17	15.98	16.15	16.45	16.56	16.45	16.00
1946	16.51	16.36	16.37	16.46	16.55	16.98	19.86	20.73	19.58	24.97	25.63	25.28	19.32
1947	23.93	23.79	24.05	23.45	24.22	25.72	27.64	28.27	29.43	29.55	29.12	29.62	26.22
1948	30.36	27.10	26.92	28.17	30.91	34.85	36.44	36.02	34.49	32.24	30.68	27.82	30.96
1949	24.72	22.99	24.19	24.37	24.92	26.37	25.96	26.50	28.22	29.63	29.35	29.91	26.07
1950	28.14	27.19	27.33	27.66	29.19	29.99	30.62	29.97	30.32	30.42	31.24	32.98	29.68
1951	34.77	35.98	36.67	36.93	36.52	35.68	35.47	35.85	36.68	36.31	36.09	34.78	35.96
1952	34.68	34.57	34.69	34.76	34.17	32.81	33.03	33.02	32.53	32.55	32.20	30.86	33.18
1953	27.84	24.49	22.68	21.99	22.36	22.04	24.41	25.28	25.87	25.63	25.03	24.37	24.14
1954	24.74	23.86	23.89	24.83	24.25	23.88	23.99	24.08	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	24.66
1955	26.98	26.17	25.80	24.62	23.09	22.63	22.72	22.43	22.69	22.01	20.83	20.35	23.16
1956	20.02	18.88	19.41	20.56	20.70	21.05	22.37	25.81	27.27	26.08	24.30	21.99	22.30
1957	21.23												

1/ Average for all weights and grades.

2/ Weighted average.

3/ Prior to 1951 reported as Good grade.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 17.- Hog-corn price ratio, Chicago and United States, by months 1937 to date 1/

Chicago, based on prices of barrows and gilts 2/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 3/
1937									11.3	15.6	16.3	14.2	---
1938	13.5	14.8	15.9	14.2	14.3	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.9	17.7	16.7	14.3	15.5
1939	14.3	16.3	15.8	14.4	13.3	12.9	13.9	13.8	14.4	14.6	12.2	9.7	13.8
1940	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.3	7.9	9.7	10.1	10.5	9.9	9.6	10.4	9.4
1941	12.3	12.5	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.4	15.1	15.0	15.5	15.3	14.5	14.2	13.7
1942	14.0	15.4	16.4	17.3	16.5	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.4	19.4	17.3	15.7	16.7
1943	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.7	13.6	13.1	13.0	13.5	14.0	13.8	12.9	11.7	13.9
1944	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.4	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.5	12.2
1945	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6
1946	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.3	10.3	9.7	8.4	11.4	8.6	12.7	17.4	17.3	12.1
1947	17.2	18.4	15.8	13.4	12.7	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.2	12.9
1948	10.0	10.0	9.4	8.6	8.8	10.2	13.1	15.2	16.0	17.6	16.6	15.0	12.5
1949	13.8	15.6	15.3	13.6	13.9	15.3	15.3	16.4	15.8	15.7	13.9	11.9	14.7
1950	12.0	13.0	12.3	11.5	12.8	13.2	15.1	15.6	14.2	12.9	11.5	11.2	12.9
1951	12.0	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.8	12.4	11.6	11.5	10.2	9.4	11.8
1952	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3	11.0	11.2	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.9	10.8	10.4	10.7
1953	11.4	12.7	13.3	14.2	15.2	16.2	16.5	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.6	15.5	14.6
1954	16.2	16.6	16.6	17.4	16.4	14.9	14.0	13.4	12.2	12.3	12.6	11.4	14.5
1955	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.6	11.6	13.2	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.4	8.6	11.4
1956	9.2	9.8	9.8	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.5	12.1	11.2	12.4	10.7
1957	13.3												
	United States, based on prices received by farmers for all hogs												
1937	9.5	9.1	8.9	7.7	7.9	8.7	9.3	11.5	11.5	16.8	17.2	15.6	11.1
1938	14.7	15.1	16.6	14.9	14.1	15.6	16.2	16.2	17.1	17.3	18.2	16.0	16.0
1939	15.5	16.6	16.1	14.5	13.1	11.8	12.5	11.6	12.2	13.7	12.4	9.9	13.3
1940	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.5	7.5	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.2
1941	13.3	13.0	12.5	13.2	12.6	13.4	14.8	15.0	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.4	14.2
1942	14.7	15.5	16.0	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.9	16.4	18.2	17.7	16.5	16.5
1943	16.0	16.2	15.5	14.3	13.4	12.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.3	11.5	13.6
1944	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.7	12.2	12.7	12.6	11.6
1945	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.8	13.0	12.8
1946	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	10.6	10.1	8.8	11.6	9.3	13.1	18.1	18.7	12.6
1947	18.1	19.8	17.7	14.7	14.0	11.9	10.9	10.8	11.1	12.2	11.1	10.6	13.6
1948	10.8	11.2	10.2	9.3	9.2	10.6	12.5	14.1	15.4	17.9	18.0	17.0	13.0
1949	15.7	17.2	16.9	15.0	14.7	15.5	14.9	16.4	17.1	16.1	15.3	13.1	15.7
1950	13.1	14.3	13.4	12.5	13.7	13.4	14.5	15.1	14.8	14.0	13.0	12.3	13.7
1951	13.0	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.0	12.3	11.2	10.5	12.4
1952	10.3	10.4	10.1	9.8	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.9	11.1	12.1	11.4	10.7	11.0
1953	12.1	13.5	13.8	14.4	15.5	15.6	16.1	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.3	16.3	15.0
1954	17.4	17.7	17.4	18.2	16.8	14.4	13.6	13.8	12.9	12.7	13.5	12.2	15.0
1955	12.0	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.7	12.6	11.7	12.1	12.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	11.8
1956	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.0	10.6	11.2	10.8	13.0	11.7	13.3	11.1
1957	14.1	13.7											

1/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.

2/ Price of barrows and gilts not available prior to September 1937. Corn price is of No. 3 Yellow.

3/ Unweighted average of ratios for individual months.

Table 18.- Chicago wholesale price of steer beef and lamb carcasses and of composite pork products, and United States composite average retail prices for meat, 1935 to date

Year	Chicago wholesale price								United States composite average retail price	
	Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 lb., per 100 lb.	Lamb carcass, Choice, 30-40 lb., per 100 lb.	Composite hog products							
			Including lard				Excluding lard			
			71.90 lb., fresh products 1/		71.01 lb., fresh and cured products 2/		55.99 lb., fresh and cured products 3/		Beef (Choice grade) per lb.	Pork excluding lard per lb.
			Value	Per 100 lb.	Value	Per 100 lb.	Value	Per 100 lb.		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Cents	Cents
1935	15.57	15.86	12.58	17.27	14.32	20.08	11.98	21.27	30.5	27.4
1936	13.21	17.00	11.29	15.50	13.23	18.55	11.33	20.12	28.6	26.9
1937	17.31	17.81	11.60	15.93	13.70	19.21	11.76	20.88	32.5	27.7
1938	14.39	15.74	9.55	13.11	11.50	16.12	10.08	17.90	28.7	24.5
1939	15.46	16.87	8.02	11.01	9.72	13.63	8.57	15.22	29.5	22.2
1940	16.11	16.95	6.84	9.39	8.32	11.67	7.36	13.07	29.5	19.3
1941	17.18	18.41	10.68	14.66	12.12	16.99	10.61	18.84	31.5	24.7
1942	19.98	22.94	14.06	19.30	15.98	22.41	13.81	24.52	35.0	30.0
1943	20.62	24.63	13.42	18.42	15.46	21.68	13.13	23.31	36.2	30.9
1944	19.88	23.68	12.74	17.49	14.69	20.60	12.36	21.95	34.2	29.0
1945	19.88	23.68	13.26	18.20	14.91	20.91	12.58	22.34	33.5	29.0
1946	27.81	31.08	18.16	24.93	20.29	28.45	16.75	29.74	4/42.5	37.1
1947	41.46	42.66	27.23	37.87	29.55	41.61	25.70	45.90	61.8	55.5
1948	50.03	49.00	26.82	37.30	30.06	42.33	26.40	47.15	75.3	56.5
1949	42.66	49.64	21.29	29.61	24.63	34.69	22.36	39.94	68.4	50.6
1950	47.09	5/51.46	20.96	29.15	23.98	33.77	21.62	38.61	75.4	50.3
1951	56.42	57.27	23.25	32.34	26.04	36.67	22.98	41.04	88.2	54.3
1952	53.96	6/55.13	20.95	29.14	23.99	33.78	21.82	38.97	86.6	52.1
1953	39.78	6/44.68	24.25	33.73	27.58	38.84	25.15	44.92	69.1	57.4
1954	40.14	6/44.24	24.85	34.56	28.32	39.88	25.20	45.01	68.5	58.3
1955	38.78	6/42.44	18.29	25.44	22.08	31.09	19.80	35.36	67.7	49.2
1956	37.88	6/7/42.52	17.52	24.37	20.97	29.53	18.59	33.20	66.0	46.6

1/ Prior to 1947 value of 72.84 lb. fresh products.
2/ Prior to 1947 value of 71.32 lb. fresh and cured products.
3/ Prior to 1947 value of 56.32 lb. fresh and cured products.
4/ 11 month average.
5/ Price of 45-50 lb. carcass used for four months.
6/ 40-50 lb. carcass.
7/ Beginning June 1956, 45-55 pound carcass.

Table 19.- Retail value of meat consumed compared with disposable income, United States, 1924 to date

Year	Average retail price of meat per pound 1/	Retail value of meat consumed per person 2/		Disposable personal income per person 3/		Retail value of meat as a percentage of disposable income
		Value	Index numbers, (1935-39=100)	Value	Index numbers, (1935-39=100)	
	Cents	Dollars		Dollars		Percent
1924	27.5	34.80	117	602	119	5.8
1925	31.2	37.30	125	627	124	6.0
1926	32.6	38.50	129	642	127	6.0
1927	32.2	37.20	125	635	125	5.9
1928	33.0	37.40	125	644	127	5.8
1929	34.2	38.70	130	673	133	5.8
1930	32.2	35.80	120	596	118	6.0
1931	26.4	29.80	100	507	100	5.9
1932	19.4	22.00	74	384	76	5.7
1933 4/	17.2	20.10	67	359	71	5.6
1934 4/	21.0	24.10	81	406	80	5.9
1935 4/	28.8	28.50	95	452	89	6.3
1936 4/	27.8	30.30	102	510	101	5.9
1937	30.0	32.40	108	544	107	5.9
1938	26.5	28.80	97	499	98	5.8
1939	25.6	29.30	98	531	105	5.5
1940	23.8	29.10	97	568	112	5.1
1941	27.9	34.20	115	687	136	5.0
1942 5/	32.4	38.90	130	860	170	4.5
1943 5/	33.2	42.10	141	964	190	4.4
1944 5/	31.4	41.90	140	1,046	206	4.0
1945 5/	31.4	39.10	131	1,060	209	3.7
1946 5/	39.7	52.60	176	1,110	219	4.7
1947	57.8	76.50	256	1,157	228	6.6
1948	64.5	80.20	269	1,262	249	6.4
1949	59.0	72.80	244	1,244	245	5.8
1950	61.9	76.50	256	1,340	264	5.7
1951	68.6	81.30	272	1,445	285	5.6
1952	67.6	84.50	283	1,491	294	5.7
1953	63.9	83.90	281	1,545	305	5.4
1954	64.1	83.60	280	1,545	305	5.4
1955	59.4	81.90	274	1,616	319	5.1
1956 6/	57.6	81.20	272	1,682	332	4.8

1/ Beef, veal, lamb and mutton and pork, excluding lard. Price weighted by consumption of each meat in each year. 2/ Computed from estimated retail weight of each meat consumed per civilian consumer. 3/ Computed from income data of U. S. Department of Commerce. Prior to 1929 estimated by Agricultural Marketing Service. 4/ Excludes consumption from Government emergency programs. 5/ Data affected by wartime controls. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Exports and imports of meat, product weight, 1940 to date 1/

Year	Exports				Imports for consumption		
	Beef and veal 2/	Lamb and mutton	Pork 3/	Sausage 4/	Beef and veal 2/	Lamb and mutton	Pork 5/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1940	17	1	94	5	75	6/	6
1941	28	1	268	81	146	6/	12
1942	21	5	651	396	115	1	1
1943	41	124	1,091	398	114	1	8
1944	28	25	1,131	259	97	6/	6/
1945	94	10	673	93	71	6/	3
1946	425	11	362	62	18	6/	6/
1947	158	7	63	14	34	6/	6/
1948	15	2	29	5	215	3	1
1949	20	1	60	9	171	4	3
1950	17	6/	58	4	210	3	32
1951	12	6/	82	6	324	7	49
1952	15	6/	97	4	284	6	62
1953	39	1	79	5	160	3	146
1954	34	1	53	8	126	2	171
1955	41	6/	66	7	119	2	162
1956	81	6/ 7/	76	8/ 6	112	1	140

1/ Exports and imports of major meat products, in product weight as reported by the Department of Commerce. Exports exclude shipments to territories. They include USDA exports (1941 to date) and, for 1947 to date, shipments for military-civilian feeding in U. S. occupied areas.

2/ Fresh beef and veal, pickled or cured, and canned beef. Includes boneless beef 1948 to date, as estimated from Census reports 1948-53 and as reported, 1954 to date.

3/ Fresh and canned, and hams, shoulders, bacon, Wiltshire sides, Cumberlands, and pickled pork. Also includes Tushonka (1945-47).

4/ All sausage, including canned, and sausage ingredients through 1951. Sausage ingredients not separately reported after 1951.

5/ Fresh, pickled, salted and other pork, hams (including canned), shoulders, bacon and sausage.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

7/ Not reported separately January-June.

8/ Quantity not canned was not reported, January-June 1956.

Compiled from records of United States Department of Commerce.

Table 21.- Meat exports and shipments to territories, and imports, carcass weight equivalent, 1941 to date 1/

Year	Commercial exports and shipments to territories				Imports				
	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	All meats	Beef 2/	Veal 3/	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	All meats
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1941	56	6	111	173	257	4/	4/	12	269
1942	34	4	66	104	211	1	1	1	214
1943	29	3	38	70	225	1	1	8	235
1944	41	3	54	98	189	1	4/	4/	190
1945	37	4	34	75	127	1	4/	2	130
1946	38	4	75	117	19	1	4/	4/	20
1947	193	12	107	312	64	4/	4/	4/	64
1948	48	5	85	138	351	5	3	1	360
1949	29	3	104	136	247	7	4	3	261
1950	23	2	110	135	338	10	3	33	384
1951	20	1	136	157	472	12	7	51	542
1952	30	1	154	185	429	4/	6	71	506
1953	58	2	134	194	271	4/	3	164	438
1954	58	2	105	165	225	1	2	184	412
1955	68	1	126	195	222	4/	2	175	399
1956	107	2	135	244	204	4/	1	151	356
	Non-commercial exports and shipments to territories 5/								
1941	1	---	372	373					
1942	24	8	1,134	1,166					
1943	80	126	2,075	2,281					
1944	90	68	1,660	1,810					
1945	302	24	839	1,165					
1946	644	17	405	1,066					
1947	4	---	25	29					
1948	0	0	0	0					
1949	0	0	6	6					
1953	2	0	0	2					
1954	6	0	0	6					

1/ Carcass weight equivalent of all meat, including the meat content of minor meats and of mixed products. Exports exclude shipments for military-civilian feeding in U. S. occupied areas. Shipments to territories include shipments to all territories through 1948; from 1949 to 1955 they include reported data, and in 1956 preliminary estimates, of shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and Guam. 1952-56 data are computed on slightly revised conversion factors.
2/ Includes boneless beef, 1948 to date, as estimated 1948-53 and reported 1954 to date.
3/ Beginning 1952, data on veal imports are computed by a revised factor that considers combined beef and veal imports as almost entirely beef. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ After 1949, meat procured by USDA for export under special programs was reported as commercial exports. The 2 and 6 million pounds shown for 1953 and 1954, respectively, were beef procured by USDA and shipped abroad by CARE.

Data in this table are computed so as to show total withdrawals from and additions to the United States meat supply. They differ from data of table 20 in that these are in terms of carcass weight equivalent; include shipments to territories in export data; exclude shipments for military-civilian feeding in all years since the program began in 1944 (table 20 excludes these shipments only in 1944-46); and, in the case of USDA exports and shipments, are based on deliveries for export. Data for 1910-40 are in The Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 38.

Supply and distribution of meat, by months, October 1956 to date

Period	Commercially produced								Total 2/		
	Supply			Distribution					Production	Civilian consumption	
	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	Military	Civilian consumption			Total	Per person
							Total	Per person 1/			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Beef:											
1956											
October	1,304	117	16	13	149	33	1,242	7.4	---	---	---
November	1,199	149	19	4	202	35	1,126	6.7	---	---	---
December	1,142	202	20		244	34			---	---	---
4th quarter	3,645	117	55		244	102					4/21.0
Year	14,087	205	204		244	404			14,437		5/84.2
1957											
January	1,324	244			229						
February		229									
March											
1st quarter											
Veal:											
1956											
October	168	11	3/	3/	14	5	160	.9	---	---	---
November	140	14	3/	3/	18	4	132	.8	---	---	---
December	110	18	3/		20	4			---	---	---
4th quarter	418	11	3/		20	13					4/ 2.5
Year	1,532	19	3/		20	51			1,620		5/ 9.3
1957											
January	127	20			18						
February		18									
March											
1st quarter											
Lamb and mutton:											
1956											
October	71	10	3/	3/	11	1	69	.4	---	---	---
November	59	11	3/	3/	11	3/	59	.3	---	---	---
December	56	11	3/		12	3/			---	---	---
4th quarter	186	10	3/		12	1					4/ 1.1
Year	730	11	1		12	4			743		5/ 4.4
1957											
January	72	12			10						
February		10									
March											
1st quarter											
Pork:											
1956											
October	969	166	9	12	168	21	943	5.6	---	---	---
November	1,013	168	9	11	249	21	909	5.4	---	---	---
December	901	249	12		280	20			---	---	---
4th quarter	2,883	166	30		280	62					4/18.0
Year	10,305	421	151		280	229			11,255		5/66.8
1957											
January	913	280			289						
February		289									
March											
1st quarter											
All meat:											
1956											
October	2,512	304	25	25	342	60	2,414	6/ 14.3	---	---	---
November	2,411	342	28	15	480	60	2,226	6/ 13.2	---	---	---
December	2,209	480	32		556	58			---	---	---
4th quarter	7,132	304	85		556	178					4/ 42.6
Year	26,654	656	356		556	688			28,055		5/164.7
1957											
January	2,436	556			546						
February		546									
March											
1st quarter											

1/ Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies, as interpolated from quarterly data. 2/ Includes production and consumption from farm slaughter. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ May not be sum of the 4 meats due to rounding.

Selected price statistics for meat animals

Item	Unit	1956				1957
		Year average or total	January	February	December	January
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter						
Chicago, Prime	Dollars per 100 pounds	25.45	22.05	21.90	25.52	24.98
Choice	do.	22.30	20.02	18.88	21.99	21.23
Good	do.	19.39	17.81	16.82	19.30	18.92
Commercial	do.	1/ 16.51	14.99	14.71	1/ 16.23	1/16.61
Utility	do.	14.20	12.85	13.27	13.75	14.30
All grades	do.	22.00	20.01	18.85	21.65	20.94
Omaha, all grades	do.	20.15	18.61	17.29	19.72	19.44
Sioux City, all grades	do.	20.57	18.99	17.58	20.19	19.57
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial	do.	12.72	12.24	12.40	11.85	12.30
Utility	do.	11.37	10.96	11.20	10.79	11.25
Canner and Cutter	do.	10.00	9.58	10.04	9.60	10.28
Vealers, Choice, Chicago	do.	23.62	28.20	27.74	22.10	25.74
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 2/	do.	17.37	17.13	17.04	16.67	17.68
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	3/ 15.00	13.90	14.00	14.10	14.90
Calves	do.	3/ 16.40	16.80	17.00	15.40	16.60
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts						
Chicago						
160-180 pounds	do.	14.40	11.75	12.00	16.20	17.38
180-200 pounds	do.	15.36	12.30	12.77	17.18	18.26
200-220 pounds	do.	15.53	12.18	12.84	17.24	18.29
220-240 pounds	do.	15.48	11.99	12.75	17.12	18.15
240-270 pounds	do.	15.17	11.19	12.31	16.66	17.74
270-300 pounds	do.	14.85	10.69	11.96	16.25	17.39
All weights	do.	14.69	11.47	12.28	16.82	17.81
8 markets 4/	do.	14.82	11.70	12.41	16.69	17.89
Sows, Chicago	do.	13.41	9.22	10.62	14.52	16.00
Price received by farmers	do.	3/ 14.40	10.90	12.00	16.20	17.30
Hog-corn price ratio 5/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	10.7	9.2	9.8	12.4	13.3
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	11.1	9.4	10.2	13.3	14.1
Sheep and lambs						
Sheep						
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	6/ 5.77	6.45	7.39	5.62	7.16
Price received by farmers	do.	3/ 5.61	5.78	6.00	5.25	5.71
Lambs						
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	7/ 21.76	19.12	20.39	19.97	20.65
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	18.40	16.96	18.60	17.84	18.55
Price received by farmers	do.	3/ 18.60	17.10	17.70	17.40	18.00
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		238	207	215	239	254
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago						
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds	37.88	35.98	33.53	37.28	35.98
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds	do.	42.52	8/36.71	8/ 36.40	38.18	38.68
Composite hog products:						
Including lard						
71.90 pounds fresh	Dollars	17.52	15.10	15.48	18.90	20.15
Average per 100 pounds	do.	24.37	21.00	21.53	26.29	28.03
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	20.97	18.28	19.05	22.29	23.59
Average per 100 pounds	do.	29.53	25.74	26.83	31.39	33.22
Excluding lard						
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	18.59	16.18	16.86	19.44	20.76
Average per 100 pounds	do.	33.20	28.90	30.11	34.72	37.08
Retail, United States average						
Beef, Choice grade	Cents per pound	66.0	63.5	62.0	68.6	66.8
Pork, excluding lard	do.	46.6	41.5	42.6	48.1	50.1
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		79.1	71.3	72.3	79.4	82.6
Retail (1947-49=100) 9/		97.9	92.5	92.7	100.3	101.2

1/ Weighted average of present Standard and Commercial grades. 2/ Average all weights and grades. 3/ Simple average for 12 months. 4/ Chicago, St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. 5/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hog. 6/ Average includes shorn ewes May through October. 7/ Average includes prices for spring lambs June through September and shorn for May. 8/ 40-50 pounds. 9/ Includes beef and veal, pork, leg of lamb and other meats.

Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meats

Item	Unit	1956 Year average or total	1956 January	1956 February	1956 December	1957 January
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1947-49=100)		128	135	121	114	132
Stocker and feeder shipments to						
9 Corn Belt States						
Cattle and calves	1,000 head	5,020	249	183	363	252
Sheep and lambs	do.	3,374	160	121	145	201
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	20,186	1,697	1,484	1,686	1,851
Steers	do.	10,310	896	803	799	944
Heifers	do.	2,837	260	230	243	296
Cows	do.	6,624	512	426	612	579
Calves	do.	7,843	602	586	605	657
Sheep and lambs	do.	14,228	1,329	1,163	1,062	1,333
Hogs	do.	65,748	6,705	5,922	5,698	5,655
Percentage sows	Percent	10	6	5	9	5
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	989	1,020	1,019	1,003	1,011
Calves	do.	225	214	207	211	214
Sheep and lambs	do.	96	100	102	98	100
Hogs	do.	235	238	233	237	237
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	548	570	571	546	560
Veal, per head	do.	125	118	115	116	120
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	46	48	49	48	49
Pork, per head	do.	132	132	131	133	134
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	56	56	56	56	56
Lard, per head	do.	34	36	34	35	35
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	15	15	15	15	15
Total production						
Beef	Million pounds	11,018	964	843	917	1,034
Veal	do.	974	71	67	70	78
Lamb and mutton	do.	650	64	57	50	65
Pork	do.	8,638	883	773	755	754
Lard	do.	2,255	241	203	199	196
Total commercial slaughter 1/						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	1,000 head	26,856	2,256	1,999	2,182	2,473
Calves	do.	12,449	968	946	957	1,068
Sheep and lambs	do.	16,069	1,492	1,318	1,199	1,489
Hogs	do.	78,674	8,060	7,117	6,842	6,880
Total production						
Beef	Million pounds	14,087	1,229	1,087	1,142	1,324
Veal	do.	1,532	115	108	110	127
Lamb and mutton	do.	730	72	64	56	72
Pork	do.	10,305	1,061	925	901	913
Lard	do.	2,565	273	232	226	226
Cold storage stocks first of month 2/						
Beef	do.	---	205	212	202	244
Veal	do.	---	19	18	18	20
Lamb and mutton	do.	---	11	11	11	12
Pork	do.	---	421	482	249	280
Total meat and meat products 3/	do.	---		773		606

1/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.

2/ February 1, 1957 cold storage stocks are as follows: Beef, 229 million pounds; veal, 18; lamb and mutton, 10; pork, 289; and total meat, 615.

3/ Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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